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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	24th Oct.
B.M.INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
* ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
* THAMES	4758	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
* ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* THAMES	4998	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th ,,
			1897
* GANGES	4996	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5984	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
* GANGES	4996	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* GANGES	4996	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	W. DeHorne	6th March.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
* GANGES	4996	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* GANGES	4996	T. F. Creery	24th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassvich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
PRINZ REGENTEN	Jacobs	1,746	22nd October.
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	6th November.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issues to first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,276 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 22nd Instant.
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S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 24th Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about 22nd Oct. noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 24th Oct., &c., &c.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

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NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
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BEAUNE, a fine bodied Wine	15	12	28	8	17	8	31	12
CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15	0	27	0	16	12	30	0
SPARKLING, Red Burgundy, very Choice	30	8	...		34	0	...	

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MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

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NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, and even worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—" M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit Dandin, de Moliere-cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, d'etre si noir que ce, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—vous qui etes savat, une grande question, et qui est difficile, Clitandre: 'C'esubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois Tu est curieux, Choses ou on n'a jamais songe. ete songer a des ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma s il

"M. O'Neill ntage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et a sur lui l'avr riche imagination. si M. O'Neill ne d'avoir une la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de dissipe pas, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elel'humanit il a assemblees, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant ments ejectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos des per." —"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—primer, 1895.

Fe Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments This Outcomes" (by F. Boasvia, M. D. jwrites:—"Of the and ive and the charms by which its power was broken, evil Oceanvia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the Dr. Jet we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned trider on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, papxiii.); and that Mr. O Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a vol erpiece of research on symbols, should have been overmaked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum, coby 20 1116.

Jv

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Strdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,222	9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358	14 2
Sundries	„	1 09,026	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,93,568	11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622	14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce,

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 50m. Sun sets, 5h., 33m. High water, 10-33m., 11-12a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-30a.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Akbar and Crescent left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator enter the dock yesterday, and the steamer Kt. of St. George left it on Sunday.

POLO.—On account of the Athletic meeting, there will be no game this afternoon.

ELPHINSTONE MIDDLE SCHOOL.—The next half-yearly Entrance examination for the admission of boys into the Elphinstone Middle School (next to Small Causes Court), will be held, on Monday, the 26th instant, and subsequent days.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Muscat, per extra s. s. Persipolis, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday). Articles specially superscribed for Bunder Abbas, Busreh, and Bushire, will also be forwarded.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

ACCIDENT IN THE P. AND O. Co.'s DOCKYARD.—Hemraj Judurmul, aged twenty-five years, residing at 5th Street Kamatipoora, was, on Sunday afternoon, descending a ladder on board a ship in the P. and O. Company's Dockeyard, Mazagon, when he slipped and fell into the dry dock, sustaining several bruises about his body, and other internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being treated.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Gymkhana Sports, this evening, at 4-30 :—

March	Hi Ti Ti	Godfrey
Overture	William Tell	Ho sini
Valse	Troubadours	Sabathil
Selection	Faust (No 2)	Gounod
Introd and Chorus	Carmen	Bizet
Galop	Champagne	Schubert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of September last, 18 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 55 bullocks and 19 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month; 653 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 64 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

THEFT AT IMAMBARA ROAD.—Nanji Ahmed, a Khoja, residing with his cousin, Jewraj, in a room on the ground floor of a house, at Emambara Road, reported to the police, on Sunday night, that, about 2 p.m., that day, he placed in a large tin-box two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, two for Rs. 50 each, and some notes of small value to the extent of Rs. 280, and went out, securing the door of the room by means of a lock. On his return home in the evening he found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the place, discovered the tin-box forced open, and the currency notes stolen.

HEBREW LECTURE.—On Saturday night, writes a correspondent, Mr. Samson Moses Zirafkar Kajee gave an interesting lecture before a large audience in the Society for Promoting Moral and Religious Instruction amongst the Hebrews on "The mutual relation of mind and flesh." The subject being anatomical, physiological, and psychological, the lecturer explained at great length the relations existing between the various faculties of man, and in elucidating very explicitly the various functions of the mind and the brain, he brought home the subject of his lecture to the minds of people, who seemed to take a deep interest in the subject, as was conspicuous by their taking part in the discussion that followed. Mr. Ezekiel Shalome, who presided, brought the proceedings to a close by his usual interesting speech.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Broach Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Hirjee Dewsee, a grain dealer, aged forty years. Deceased arrived in Bombay from Nasik, on Saturday last, in company of his nephew, who is also his partner in business, to purchase a quantity of grain, and both put up temporarily at Chinch Bunder Road. On Sunday noon they went to a grain godown, belonging to Rowji Nensey, between Broach and Surat Streets. Deceased was standing near a tier of bags, containing mustard seeds, and was examining some bags of wheat, when suddenly the tier of bags gave way, and fell on the deceased, knocking him down and burying him under the bags. When the bags were removed Heerji was found gasping and bleeding from a wound on the head. He was picked up, and was being conveyed to another part of the godown, when he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. A servant in the employ of the owner of the godown was also injured internally, and he was conveyed to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parel, touching the death of Kasee, a young Hindu married woman, aged eighteen years, the wife of Succaram Babaji, a mill-labourer, residing at Parel. Deceased was married to her husband about eight years ago, and it is said that the couple lived happily together. On Friday evening they had their usual meal and went to bed about 9 p.m. About 4 o'clock, on the following morning, Succaram awoke and found the deceased missing from the bed. He also found the door of the room, which he had fastened from inside the previous evening before going to bed, open, and this made him suspicious. He searched for her the whole Saturday, but failed to find her. Next day her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well close by the house face downwards. The police were informed and they removed the body, which bore no internal marks of violence. Succaram, the husband, in his evidence before the coroner, stated that, on Friday evening, when he returned home, he heard from the people of the chawl that deceased had stolen a cocoanut from a shop in the neighbourhood, and that they called her a "thief" to her face. The husband made no inquiry about it, and, according to his statement, Kasee did not seem to feel the accusation. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

DISTURBANCE AT KEMBEKER STREET.—On Sunday afternoon, a disturbance took place between some Pathan labourers and Memons of bad character, at Kembeker Street, otherwise known as Chas Mohalla, resulting in injuries to two Pathans and a Memon. It appears that on the morning of the day in question some Pathans and Memons were gambling in a house in the locality, when some of the members on either sides lost their money. In the afternoon they again met one another, when some of the men who had lost their game, demanded money from those who had been the winners. The latter refused to comply with the demand, and from words they came to blows. The free fight which followed, two of the Pathans and one Memon received contused wounds on the head. On the information being received at the Pydhownie Police Station, Inspector Meyers, in company of a policeman, proceeded to the spot, and arrested six persons, each with a stick in his hand. The injured men were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and they were allowed to go home. At the the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Akbar Sadulla and others before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with riotous behaviour in a public place. Mr. De Souza appeared for the accused. After some evidence was recorded, the case was remanded, the accused being in the meantime liberated on bail.

A BURGLAR INTERRUPTED.—On the 14th instant, Inspector Saunderson received information that a goldsmith's shop, at Thakordwar Road, owned by Waman Ramchandra, was to be broken into that night. Mr. Saunderson, in company of Subedar Narayen, and other policemen, went to the place about midnight and concealed themselves in the compound at the rear of the shop. They remained in that position until half-past 2 o'clock in the morning, when they observed a man getting into the compound with something under his arm, which he carried to the back door and concealed there. The man then commenced walking round the compound to see if the coast was clear, and eventually walked up to a policeman, who was lying concealed, and stumbled against him. The sepoy got up and caught hold of the man, who was at once put under arrest by Inspector Saunderson. The man then took the police officers to the door of the shop, and pointed out the spot where he had concealed an auger and a screw-driver, both of which were recovered. The accused, whose name is Govind Narayen, *alias* Haji Din Narayen, is a resident of Cashmere, and arrived in Bombay only about three months ago. Since his arrival in Bombay he seems to have been in the company of bad characters, some of whom must have put him up to break into the goldsmith's shop, which contained valuables worth Rs. 6,000. At the the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged the man, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with lurking house-trespass. After the evidence of the police was recorded, the accused in his defence stated that the implements belonged to one Narayen, who had asked him to take them into the compound and place them near the door of the shop, and that he did according to his instructions, not intending to use them in any way. Narayen first took him to Chawpatty, and thence to this spot. His Worship convicted the accused, remarking that he was arrested on the spot, and though he pleaded not guilty, his statement substantiated the prosecution's case. On his own showing he was guilty of the offence. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISPUTES ABOUT PROPERTY WITH A GURU.—The case in which one Shankerpuri Bhagwanpuri is prosecuting his alleged guru, Bhagwanpuri Shadeopuri, Shivji Hema, and Shankersing, came on for further hearing, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The charges preferred against the accused are (1) Wrongful restraint, (2) assault, and (3) criminal intimidation and abetment. Mr. S. G. Velinkar prosecuted. No. 1 was defended by Mr. Moos, solicitor, No. 2 by Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, and No. 4 by Mr. S. Kapadia, High Court pleader. Complainant stated that he was a gosavi and a chela of the first accused, by whom he was adopted when he was a boy of three years of age. That the ancestral property was mortgaged jointly by himself and No. 1 to accused No. 2. Shortly after that he (the complainant) was charged by No. 1, with theft, but the charge was withdrawn, and then he has been charged with the criminal trespass which is pending. In the meantime, on the 23rd July last, he was assaulted by the three accused, who rushed into his room and turned him out, and that Nos. 3 and 4 removed some of his articles, from his to No. 1's room after threatening him a good deal. Cross-examined by Mr. Moos, witness said he had no occupation, and had been maintaining himself from the Rs. 700 he had saved from holiday presents given to him by No. 1. Since the theft case there had been ill-feeling between him and No. 1. He was adopted as chela when he was a child of three, and he remembered about the ceremonies gone through at the time. Cross-examined by Mr. Lalkaka, witness said that, though he entered the property on 11, 12, 13, and 14th July, and again on 22nd July, and slept there, he was not turned out by No. 1, who has filed an information for trespass against him. No. 2 was the mortgagee of the property, and as that matter was likely to go to the High Court, he apprehended that No. 2 would give evidence against him. There are many tenants all round his room, seven of whom are policemen; but during the assault no one came to his rescue, and his companion, a Brahmin cook, even he could not assist him. Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, witness stated that when he went again to his room in the evening no one prevented him from doing so. Govind Gopal, a Brahmin cook, was the other witness examined for the day, and he attempted to corroborate the story of complainant. He admitted that he was turned out by his master, accused No. 1, after the theft case.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF A DIAMOND.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Frederick Edgelow, solicitor, carrying on business in Bombay in co-partnership with Mr. Gulabchand Motichund Damania, as solicitors, under the style or firm of Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and applied for warrant of arrest and a search-warrant against one James Hamet, on charges of criminal breach of trust as an agent and criminal misappropriation, in respect of a diamond, of the value of Rs. 16,500, belonging to Mr. Edgelow. The magistrate granted the warrants applied for, and they were handed over to Superintendents Brewin and Nolan for execution. The search-warrants were duly executed, and the diamond was recovered; but the accused has not been arrested up to the time of our going to press.

MILITARY TOUR OF INSPECTION.

THE first tour, 1896-97, of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has been arranged as under :—

November 2, Monday—leave Poona, arrive Dhond; leave Dhond, arrive Munmar; leave Manmar, arrive Bhusawal; and leave Bhusawal.
November 3, Tuesday—arrive Nagpur; leave Nagpur and arrive Kamptee.
November 4, Wednesday—Halt.
November 5, Thursday—leave Kamptee.
November 6, Friday—arrive Jharsuguda; leave Jharsuguda, arrive Sambalpur; leave Sambalpur and arrive Jharsuguda.
November 7, Saturday—leave Jharsuguda and arrive Raipur.
November 8, Sunday—leave Raipur, arrive Nagpur and leave Nagpur.
November 9, Monday—arrive Bhusawal; leave Bhusawal, arrive Khandwa; leave Khandwa and arrive Mhow.
November 10 to 12, Tuesday to Thursday—Halt.
November 13, Friday—leave Mhow and arrive Neemuch.
November 14, Saturday—Halt.
November 15, Sunday—leave Neemuch and arrive Nusseerabad.
November 16, Monday—leave Nusseerabad.
November 17, Tuesday—arrive Ajmere; leave Ajmere, arrive Palanpur; leave Palanpur and arrive Deesa.
November 18, Wednesday—Halt.
November 19, Thursday—leave Deesa, arrive Palanpur; leave Palanpur and arrive Amedabad.
November 20, Friday—Halt.
November 21, Saturday—leave Ahmedabad, arrive Baroda and leave Baroda.
November 22, Sunday—arrive Dadar; leave Dadar and arrive Poona.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH VI.—Distance, 500 Yards, 10 Shots.

	Scrs.	Rs.
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla, 49—1	48	40
Lce-Corpl G Peters, B B and C I R, Ajmere	48	25
Sergt-Inst F W Kibblewhite, N-W R R, Phillour, 48—1	47	10
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	47	10
Sergt-Major W N Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	47	5
Vol J Tinsen, 1st C V R, Calcutta	47	5
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	47	5
Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I R, Ajmere	47	5
Vol P W Meakins, 1st P V R, Amritsar	47	5
Cr-Sergt E A Le Frane, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 45+2	47	5
Corpl W Stahl, B B and C I R, Bandiqui, 47—1	46	3
Vol J Moore, N V R, Nagpur	46	3
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Karachi	46	3
Sergt B Dodd, N V R, Nagpur	46	3
Sergt W Runcunan, E I R, Jamalpur	46	3
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	46	2
Lce-Corpl E J Porter, B B and C I R, Ajmere	46	2
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 44+2	46	2
Cr-Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi, 47—2	45	2
Sergt-Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	45	2
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	45	2
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	45	2
Vol C Harvey, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 43+2	45	2
Corpl C J Smith, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 43+2	45	2
Vol E Bollard, E I R, Jamalpur	44	2
25 Prizes, Total	Rs.	150

Four 44's Counted out.

MATCH VII.—Distance 800 Yards, 10 Shots.

	Scrs.	Rs.
Sergt E J Cabral, N W R R, Karachi	46	40
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Karachi	46	25
Lce-Corpl W V Drun, 1st C V R, Calcutta	46	10
Sergt E Dowd, E I R, Jamalpur, 44+2	46	10
Sergt-Inst F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour, 46—1	45	5
Sergt-Major W N Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	45	5
Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I R, Ajmere	45	5
Sergt W Runcunan, E I R, Jamalpur	45	5
Lce-Corpl E J Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	44	5
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	44	5
Vol P W Meakins, 1st P V R, Amritsar	44	3
Vol J Tinsen, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	3
Sergt A N Tuck, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	3
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	43	2
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	2
Cr-Sergt E A Le Frane, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	3
Cr-Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi, 45—2	43	3
Corpl W Stahle, B B and C I R, Bandiqui, 44—1	43	3
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla, 45—3	42	2
Vol J Moore, N V R, Nagpur	42	2
Sergt P Officer, N W R R, Karachi	42	2
Sergt J R Hemsley, E I R, Jamalpur	42	2
Corpl C J Smith, 1st C V R, Calcutta	42	2
Gunner J W Ramsay, C A V, Calcutta, 39+2	41	2
P O T Maxwell, C N V, Calcutta, 39+2	41	2
25 Prizes, Total	Rs.	150

One 41 Counted out.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th October, 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 10th Oct. 1896	9,880,600
Balance to be remitted from 11th Oct. 1896 to 31st March 1897	6,619,400

NEWS has been recived from Akassa of the wreck of the Royal Niger Company's steamer Kuku, employed on the river, involving the loss of cargo valued at £20,000.

ALGIERS, according to the recent census, has 96,000 inhabitants. Of these 41,000 are French by birth or naturalization, 9,600 are Jews, 25,000 are Arabs or belong to other native races, 9,800 are Spaniards, 3,500 Italians, 1,100 Maltese, and 235 English.

HAMBURG dockers have struck work for an increase of one penny per ton in the rate for the discharge of grain cargoes.

DESPATCHES from Tangier state that a fire has occurred at Fez in which the whole of the Jewish quarter of the town was burnt, and several persons lost their lives.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE Bombay Gymkhana 6th Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting opened on the ground behind the Marine Lines, yesterday afternoon. The executive committee has been as energetic as ever, and all that could be desired in the way of accommodation and comforts for the members of the Gymkhana, subscribers, and competitors, was provided. A large shamiana erected on the west side containing sitting accommodation and several smaller tents providing creature comforts were provided. The programme for the first day as well as for the second consists of items of athletic sports, while the programme for Wednesday and Thursday includes various mounted events. The arrangement of the ground and the different course was almost the same as in previous years. Long distance flat and bicycle races were run in the outer course, while hurdles are laid in an inner course to be removed as soon as done with. The centre of the course is devoted to the athletic events such as high jump, wide jump, ect. The first day of the meeting proved a most successful affair. Messrs. F. O. Ellison and V. E. Booth are the honorary secretaries. Mr. A. F. Beaufort was busy with the pistol, and General Creagh, Major Olivier, and Major Bird adjudged the events; Mr. R. H. Macaulay being the referee. Messrs. H. M. Steuart and H. E. E. Proctor were clerks of the course; while Mr. G. Lund kept the time. In spite of the hot afternoon (which towards the end became cooler), a very large and fashionable gathering assembled, and all the events were well filled. The items on the programme were keenly contested, and not a single event proved devoid of interest. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was in attendance, and lent additional charms to the occasion.

The sports commenced at 3-30 o'clock, and the programme was so well arranged, and the events on it so punctually carried out, that the whole affair concluded before dusk.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—This item, which was exclusively for the Native soldiers, drew a very large number, and the whole field was run in different heats. The results being :—

FIRST HEAT.

Pvte Gopal Mehter, 28th Bo Pioneer 1
Havildar Faiz Ali Khan, 2nd Bo N I 2
Naik Panduck Luknok, 21st Bo N I 3
Time.—27secs.

SECOND HEAT.

Pvte Shaikh Shah Budin, 28th Bo Pioneer 1
Pvte Gunnoo Sinde, 21st Bo N I 2
Pvte Bnagvan Singh, 22nd Bo N I 3
Time.—28secs.

THIRD HEAT.

Lascar Gonnas Luknok, 21st Bo N I 1
Peon Sommeter Balmeter, 21st Bo N I 2
Lnce-Naik Nana Nikam, 10th Bo N I 3
Time.—28 1-5secs.

The final heat will be run to-day, at 4-25 p.m.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—This item drew nine well-known local cricketers. Cheetham put the leather furthest, the distance being 93 yards and 2 feet, and was very easily won. J. C. Brooks was the next best, and Greig, the hero of the last Presidency Match, stood third,

H Cheetham, 93 yards 2 feet 1
J C Brooks 2
J G Greig 3
C M R Rose 0
A A Economo 0
B J Byng-stephens 0
H C Hill 0
F E Geoghan 0
R B Fitzwilliam 0

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—This race was open to school boys under 14 years of age, and belonging to the High Schools Athletic Association. Fourteen boys from different schools had entered, and the race was run in two heats. The result being :—

FIRST HEAT.

E S Piper (St Peter's High School) 1
Oswald Kershaw (St Mary's Institution) 2
Geo. Pearson (John Cannon High School) 3
Time—13 1-5 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

A Martins (St Peter's High School) 2
William Pascol (St Mary's Institution) 2
G J Francis (St Xavier's High School) 3
Time.—13 secs.

150 YARDS HANDICAP (MEMBERS ONLY).—This was a very interesting item on the programme. A beautiful start was noticed, and the whole field kept well together. Economo soon took the lead, and kept up until within a few yards, when Birch, who put on spurs at the right, just approached him but two steps more, but Economo touched the string at the finis, securing first place. Byng-Stephens came third, the distance between him and Birch being one step only.

A A Economo, 14 yards 1
V K Birch, Scratch, 9th Bo N I 2
B J Byng-stephens, 14 yards 3
P F Fischer, 2 yards 0
W H Cole, 6 yards 0
J Pollard, 6 yards 0
W A Raikon, 8 yards 0
W A Haig-Brown, 10 yards 0
Time—16 secs.

HIGH JUMP.—There was a considerable falling off in the height of the jump. Gale, who made the highest jump, was credited with only four feet eleven inches. O'Brien was second, being one inch less, and Deas with 4 feet 9 in. stood third.

E S Gale, R Dub Fusiliers 1
A J O'Brien, 10th Bo N I 2
J Deas, 10th Bo N I 3

100 YARDS FLAT RACE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH SERVICE.—This was run in two heats of five each. Armr: Serg. White won the first heat by nearly four yards, and in the second heat Pote Turner was almost equally successful.

FIRST HEAT.

Armr-Sgt Waite, R Dub Fusilrs 1
Sgt-Instr J Stevens, G I P Ry Vols 2
Sgt-Drumr Howard, 2nd Middlex Regt 0
Lce-Sgt H D Smith, E Yorks Regt 0
J Salkind, H M S "Drisk" 0
Time—12 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

Pte G Turner, 2nd Middlex Regt 1
Pte J Donnegan, R Dub Fusilrs 2
Corpl Murry, R Dub Fusilrs 0
Sgt-Trumpr M Guynan, Royal Artillery 0
Pte J Osbourne, 2nd Meddlex Regt 0
Time—12 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (GYMKHANA CHALLENGE CUP).—Of the eight runners, T. J. Reed, the present holder of the cup, won the race again. He kept much in advance of the other competitors, but at the end Birch came very close. He was however unsuccessful in attempting to overcome Reed, who won by nearly a foot and a-half, finishing the distance in 10 4-5 secs.

T J Reed, Y M C A 1
V K Birch, 9th Bo N I 2
H de Burgh, Y M C A 3
W A Haig-Brown, Bombay Gymkhana 0
P F Fischer, Bombay Gymkhana 0
W H Cole, Bombay Gymkhana 0
J Pollard, Bo Gymkhana 0
L V Diehl, Finchley Harriers 0

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—This was for boys over 14 years, and belonging to the Schools Athletic Association. Eleven schoolboys ran in two heats :—

FIRST HEAT.

G C Rogers, St Peters High Sch 1
W K Birch, Scratch, 9th Bo N I 2
Henry Guinness, St Mary's Inst 3
Alfred James, Indo Brit Inst 0
Mahomed Seedick, Anjuman-i-Islam 0
St Joseph Anne, St Xaviers' High Sch 0
Framjee Jamsetjee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, P C I 0
Time—23 4-5 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

C Batliwala, Cath High School 1
H Hennessy Pereira, St Mary's Inst 2
G Fitzherbert, Indo Brit Inst 3
Sheik Abdul Kader, Anjuman-i-Islam 0
John Brennan, St Peters High School 0
Joseph Miranda, St Xavier's High School 0
Bomanjee F Purveyor, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, P C I 0
Time—27 secs.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Five teams had entered : (1) H. M. S. Brisk; (2.) Royal Dublin Fusiliers; (3) 2nd Middlesex Regt; (4) H. M. S. Magdalla; and (5) Royal Irish Rifles. The last team drew a bye, and the first heat commenced between Brisk and the Fusiliers. In the first "pull" the soldiers dragged away the sailors, but on the second attempt the sailors after a plucky stand succeeded in pulling away the soldiers across the centre line. The third trial also proved successful on the part of the blue jackets, who were declared victorious for the first heat. The next "pull" was equally interesting, as here also the sailors faced soldiers. The Middlesex Regiment had a very hard pull against the blue jackets from H. M. S. Magdalla. The soldiers in this match proved themselves too good, and though the resistance on the part of the sailors was very steady and continuous they managed to pull away in both the first attempts. The semi-final was then tried between the Brisk and R. I. R. The latter pulled away the soldiers very easily.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE (Open).—Seven faced the starters, and after a close contest, Smith was an easy first, being followed up by Cole :—

E D Smith, Y M C A 1
W H Cole, Bo Gymkhana 2
A J O'Brien, 10th Bo N I 3
P F Fischer, Bo Gymkhana 0
H Williams, Y M C A 0
L V Diehl, Finchley Harriers 0
J Deas, 10th Bo N I 0
Time—2 min 18 secs.

ONE MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP.—(Open to Members of Bombay Gymkhana who have never won a Bicycle Race) :—

H R N Ellison, 100 yds 1
A C Boulton, 180 yds 2
P F Fischer, scr 3
C M Ross, 20 yds 0
H A Beeley, 40 yds 0
R W L Dunlop, 60 yds 0
Time—3 mins. 9½ secs.

Twelve it entered, but six scratched, and only half-a-dozen faced the starter. Fischer might have won, but he took it very easy in the beginning, and of this Ellison and Boulton, took full advantage. The former's going on the "Wheeler" was very neat and graceful.

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH SERVICE.

Howard made a good start and won by nearly four yards.

Sgt-Dmr Howard, 2nd Middx Regt 1
Pte G Turner, 2nd Middx Regt 2
Sgt-Instr J Stevens, G I P Railway Vols 3
Lce-Sgt H G Smith, E Yorks Regt 0
Armr-Sgt Waite, R Dub Fus 0
Corpl Murray, R Dub Fus 0
Pte J Osbourne, 2nd Middx Regt 0
Lce-Corpl James, 2nd Middx Regt 0
H Holmes, H M S "Brisk" 0
G Holley, H M S "Brisk" 0
Time—46 4-5 secs.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

E S Gale, R Dub Fus 1
H de Burgh, Y M C A 2
Time—18 secs.

Four had entered, but two scratched, and after an exciting race Gale won by only a step.

"THE BUFFS" CHALLENGE CUP.—HALF-MILE STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

A M Lowndes, 40 yds 1
E S Gale, 40 yds 2
A A Economo, 60 yds 3
W H Cole, scratch 0
L S Hudson, 20 yds 0
J H Richardson, 25 yds 0
M W Farewell, 50 yds 0

(Football playing members, Football Kit.)—(Every competitor had at the Water Jump, to go through or over the water, and any one who jumps to one side or the other of the Water Jump was disqualified.) This proved a very interesting race and the handicap seemed to be well adjusted to the capabilities of competitors. Lowndes ran very pluckily, yet Gale threatened to over take him.

HALF-MILE STEEPLECHASE (FOR NATIVE SOLDIERS).—Fifteen Native soldiers started at the sound of the pistol, and with the results :—

Lce-Naik Khan Singh, 22nd Bo N I 1
Pte Ram Singh, 28th Bo Pioneers 2
Pte Naroo Sinde, 10th Bo N I 3

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE (ALL-COMERS AMATEURS).—Three scratched or gave up half-way, and Rivers Smith won by nearly 200 yards.

E Rivers Smith, Bombay Gymkhana 1
Corpl Murray, R Dub Fusiliers 2
W H Douse 0
L R Douse 0
Clr-Sgt R Robson, Durham L Infy 0
Time—4 mins. 49 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING NOTICE.

THE first heats Tug-of-War—Native regiments—will take place, at 3-30 p.m., and the final at 5-20 p.m.
The final of 220 yards Flat Race—Native soldiers—will be at 4 p.m.
The final of 220 yards Flat Race,—Schoolboys—will take place at 4-25 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jaypore, Akola, Cochin, Bellary and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 9° in excess of the mean of the season over nearly the whole of the reporting area, and the minimum in large excess at Bellary and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and Ahmedabad, and the lowest 57° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1'67"), aboutan inch at Mangalore and light showers at Calicut. The barometer is comparatively low at all the West Coast stations from Cochin northwards as far as Karachi, and the weather far to the westwards or south westwards of this Coast appears to be suspicious and unsettled. The weather is very cloudy, and local rain is to be expected in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Transport Victora on her voyage from Aden in Latitude 14° N., Longitude 53° E., on the 12th met with a cyclonic disturbance, the centre being to the southward. She reports that from morning of the 12th the north-easterly winds increased in force and became strong at noon; it then shifted to south-east and was blowing with a fresh to moderate gale, high cross sea and frequent squalls with rain; from Longitude 57° to arrival on the 16th light easterly and northerly winds and south-west swell to Longitude 62° E. The Mail Steamer Thames left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 13th, and to Latitude 14° N., Longitude 48° E., she reports having experienced cyclonic weather. Leaving Aden the moderate north-east wind increased in force and became strong at midnight. On the morning of the 14th the wind increased considerably in force and was blowing a fresh to strong gale from east-north-east with a high sea and rainy weather; from noon on the 14th to Longitude 59° E., had light to southerly, west-south-westerly and variable wind; to arrival this morning light to moderate north-easterly winds and fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th October, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·879
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·5
Dew Point		73·5
Relative humidity of Air		·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	92·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		N, NE, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	161

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

MONDAY'S observations :—The barometer has fallen slightly over Lower Burma and over Baluchistan and Sind, and risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk over Bengal and along the foot of the Himalayas. Readings are high over the central parts of the country, low over the Indus Valley on the hand and lower Burma on the other. Winds have shifted to south-west and south-east in North-West India and have become variable on the Madras coast, while the directions are irregularly cyclonic in Burma. The force remains light or moderate. The mean temperature remains low in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the North Gangetic Plain and excessive elsewhere, most so in the centre of the Peninsula. The highest maximum is a hundred and one and a half degrees in Deesa. Rain has fallen in Lower and Central Burma but has ceased in Upper Burma, and showers continue to fall in several places in the south of the Peninsula.

THE *Norddeustche Allgemein Zeituug* of Sept. 29 said :—"On Oct. 1 it will be fifteen years since the International Parcels Post was established, on the initiative of the German Imperial Postal Administration. The few countries who have not yet joined are now taking steps with that object. The adhesion of Guatemala and Paraguay is imminent, and Peru has declared her inclination to follow suit. The United States of North America will enter the arrangement on the occasion of the International Postal Congress, to be held in Washington in May next. Germany now exchanges nearly nine million post parcels annually with other countries in the Postal Union."

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. MIR SARFRAZ ALI.

THE remains of the late Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali were landed, yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, and carried in procession to the Victoria Terminus, from whence they were conveyed to Talegaon by rail *en route* to Mancher, in the Poona District. The funeral procession was a very grand one, and was on a scale never witnessed before in Bombay. The death of Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali has filled the hearts of the Mahomedan community with the deepest sorrow and regret, which is shared by a host of European, Parsee, and Hindu friends of the deceased. Hence it is not surprising that from an early hour in the morning large crowds of people began to collect at the Prince's Dock, and by six o'clock the way to the dock was actually blocked. Some of the people came even as early as four o'clock to testify to the respect in which the deceased gentleman was held. The huge procession started, at seven o'clock, from the Prince's Dock, the chief mourners being Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, and his sons, Mr. Mir Aun Ali and Mr. Mir Hasan Ali. The spectacle was most mournful, and such as would move any heart. The procession was headed by a number of persons who carried numerous trays of fruits, sweetmeats, and other articles intended for distribution amongst the poor people. There were hundreds of banner-bearers leading the funeral. The procession included Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Memons, Khojas, Bohras, Siddis, and all the other sects of the Mahomedan community, both Siabs and Soonies. These different sects of the Mahomedan community sent representatives with alums (banners) and punjas; also rose-water and garlands for the coffin and incense to be burnt near it throughout the procession. Before the procession moved on the usual prayers for the repose of the soul of the departed in Heaven were offered. The bier was carried by a number of persons by turns.

As the procession came out on the high road from the shed, it was joined by thousands of people, who had been waiting outside the dock, being unable to gain admission into the shed. As the procession slowly wended its way prayers were chanted and rose-water was poured on among the people collected on both sides of the way. All along the route sandlewood dust was thrown on the coffin, and incense was also kept burning. The procession first passed by the Elphinstone Bridge, and then proceeding to the Babulla Tank Road, and passing the J. J. Hospital, came out in the Bhendy Bazaar

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
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F. BOMANN, M. E.

Letters to be addressed care of MANAGER of this paper.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date referred to all the commercial telegrams through Reuter to hand up to date this time; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	1,12,101
" " Branches	"	5,72,836
Other "	"	2,14,898
Government Securities	Inc.	325
Other authorised	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc.	97,274
Bills Discounted and purchased	"	62,026
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	2,41,456
Cash	"	7,54,019

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	33,000	272,000	373,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	33,000	97,000	92,000
" Continent	110,000	55,000	116,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,658,000	1,056,000	1,394,000
" exports to U. K. do.	377,000	234,000	317,000
" to Continent do.	3 6,000	179,000	376,000
" Stock in the Ports	191,000	771,000	719,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 10th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,630,000	2,878,970	2,683,410
" " Surats	163,000	138,120	168,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	402,000	219 000	229,000
" London	34,000	7,500	9,500
American Afloat	190,000	170,000	207,000
East Indian "	5,000	6,000	3,200
Total	632,000	249,500	448,700
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 14-32d.	4 29-32d.	3 13-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 21-32d.	4 1-8d.	2 5-8d.
Difference	1-1d.	25-32 l.	13-4d.

Since the advance in the rates of the Presidency Bank last Wednesday there would appear to have been but little movement in Money in the Bank, the Statement of Affairs issued to-day showing a diminution in the Cash Balance of 7½ lakhs, at 130¾ lakhs, compared with a falling off of some 50 lakhs in the week preceding. Small withdrawals from Private Deposits took place last week, and there was a slight addition both to Loans and Bills Discounted; but the total increase in trade requirements disclosed by the present Return is only 3¾ lakhs as against 44¼ lakhs in that of the week preceding; a decrease in the aggregate of 6¾ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches having contributed mainly to the diminution of the Cash Balance.

COTTON has been very slack here to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 179-90; and 300 Bengal, at Rs. 154; while the Mills have taken 150 Akola, at Rs. 174½; and have contracted for 209 Bengal, of the new crop, for November delivery, at Rs. 102½ per candy.

This morning's telegrahic weather and crop reports from the districts bring no news of rain over any portion of the Cotton area, and the situation is virtually unchanged. Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra, in the Bengal circle; and in several districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, picking had become general, while in others it had partially begun, while at Dhulia, Cotton was arriving in small quantities. The Barsee crop is expected to be only a 50 per cent. one. At Broach the plants were still flourishing and in flower; as they were also at Wadhwan in the Dhollera circle.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, with a moderate export business passing, the following being our quotations this evening:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 6	1	3 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 6	0	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 6	1	0 "
Red Delhi	" 5	15	0 "
Hard Yellow	" 6	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 5	12	0 "
Hard Red	" 6	0	0 "

SEEDS.—A decline of 1¼ anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, and an advance of 8 annas per candy in that of *Gingelly*, a moderate amount of business being reported to-day for shippers' account in a steady market, closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 14 6	to Rs. 7	0 6 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Gazerat	" 8 6 0	" 8	8 0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 8 3 0	" 8	4 0 "
Do. Red do.	" 7 14 0	" 8	0 0 "
Gingeli White	" 45 8 0	" 46	8 0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 42 8 0	" 43	8 0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	800 bales.
Wheat	13,775 cwts.
Linseed	11,026 "
Rapeseed	5,256 "
Gingellyseed	3,142 "
Poppyseed	1,636 "
Castorseed	9,354 "
Rice	2,042 "

FREIGHTS.—We have no change of importance to notice in this market, or fresh business to report. Black Sea Ports seem still steady, and taking away tonnage from surrounding ports.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and rates quickly advanced 1-32d. for Bank remittance, at which rate the Bazaar bought a fair amount, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-8d. do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-32d. do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 17-32d. do.
Francs do.	1-52½

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a depressed feeling at 101 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 101 13-16 for the coming settlement, and declined to 101 3-16 and 101 1-16 in the two positions, respectively, but closing at an improvement of 1-8th per cent. For 3 per Cents, 99 has been quoted.

SHARES.—In Mill Scrip there has again been some movement noticeable to-day, with a decidedly downward tendency in prices. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,385 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 18.

10 p.m. ... 82 0

MONDAY.—OCTOBER 19.

6 a.m. ... 77·5
10 a.m. ... 85·2
2 p.m. ... 89·1
4 p.m. ... 88·2

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	1,37,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	297	9	521
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	7,25,072	8,89,087	31,078	16,45,237
Total for 10 weeks...	8,24,072	10,26,087	35,078	18,85,237
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,700	1,18,011	1,454	2,18,195
Per mile of Ry do.	214	256	3	473
Total to corresponding date do.	8,36,913	11,33,000	35,290	20,05,203

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 21,805
Decrease to date..... " 1,19,966

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	20,516	44,022	...	11,466	9,778	...
Parcels, &c.	65,893	52,851	13,039	...	1,07,911	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,537	3,367	170	...	3,770	...
Total for week	98,966	1,00,223	..	1,257	...	...
Aggregate	1168,734	9,87,275	...	...	1,31,459	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LEES—September 24, at Eversley, 11, Ashgrove-road, Redland, Bristol, wife of Lieut. C. E. Lees, Indian Staff Corps (24th Punjab Pioneers), of a daughter.
SWAINE—September 21, at 37, Gratton-road, W. wife of Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. Lethbridge Swaine, I.M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BONAPARTE-WYSE—DE CHRIPOUNOFF—September 16, at Moscow, in the Chapel of the Cherniavsky Institute, Andrew N. Bonaparte-Wyse, M.A., Inspector of National Schools, second son of the late Wm. C. Bonaparte-Wyse, J.P., of the Manor of St. John's, Waterford, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., and the Princess Letitia Bonaparte, to Marie, eldest daughter of the Countess de Chripounoff, of Bielovetz, Eletz, in the Government of Orel, Russia.
HAMILTON—MACQUEEN—September 17, at All Saints's Hove, Archibald Laurie Hamilton, younger son of Mr. William Hamilton, of 61, Denmark-villas, to Maedelina M. Laurie, MacQueen, eldest daugter of A. G. K. MacQueen Esq., of South Africa, and granddaughter of the late Major-Gen. A. MacQueen, 42nd Bengal Light Infantry, of Vanburgh Park, Blackheat, and Mrs. MacQueen, 51, Denmark-villas, Hove.
MILLETT—MILLAR—September 23, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, George Prideaux (Indian Forest Service, Bombay) eldest son of the late J. C. Millett, to Saide Russett, daughter of C. G. Millar, Quest's, St. Kilda, Victoria.
NUTT—SKIDMORE—September 23, at St. Paul's, St. Helier, Jersey, Col. Henry Lowther Nutt, I.S.C., Political Superintendent Savant-Vadi, Bombay Presidency, to Elizabeth (Bessie), daughter of the late Robert Skidmore of Woottoon under-Edge.
SHEPPARD—DICKSON—September 23, at the Parish church, Horton, Slough, George Sidney Sheppard I.S.C., son of Col. Sheppard, The Grange, Shanklin, I. of Wight, to Constance Le Fenvre, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Philip Dickson, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

FARRER—September 28, at Upper Clapton, Ellen, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Capt W. E. Farrer, H. E. I. C. S., aged 72.
KNAPP—September 27, at Westgrove House, Emsworth, Hants, Surg-William Frederick Knapp, late of the Bombay Army, aged 54.
STEWARD—September 29, at 82 St. John's Parn, Blackheath, Philip Morton Steward, of the Eastern Telegraph Service, third son of the late James Dick Steward, Commander P. and O. S. N. Co., aged 36.

MURREE.

MARRIAGE.

HARVEY—PETERSON—October 17, at Murree, by the Rev. F. F. Warlow, Chaplain of Murree, William Leatham Harvey, Indian Civil Service, to Agnes Clare, second daughter of Peter Peterson, Esq., Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—October 16, at No. 9, Wood Street Calcutta, the wife of O. B. Griffiths, of a daughter.
JOHNSTON—October 11, at Mainpuri, N.-W. P., the wife of D. Landale Johnston, I.C.S., of a son.
MACARTNEY—October 14, at Benares, the wife of Captain H. F. Macartney, 10th Bengal Infantry, of a son (stillborn).
SHIRRES—October 12, at Dacca, the wife of L. P. Shirres, District Magistrate of Dacca, of a son, premature.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—TARBOLTON—October 13, at St. Thomas', Calcutta Samuel Charles Hill, Bengal Education Service, son of the late Rev. Samuel John Hill, London Missionary Society, to Lilian Mary, daughter of the late Marriott Ogle Tarbolton, (Tarbotton) C. E., Nottingham.

DEATH.

SHIRRES—October 12, at Dacca, the infant son of L. P. Shirres, one hour after birth.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1896.

EXTRACTS have already been given in these columns from the Administration Report of the Port Trust for the year which ended on March 31st last, but in view of the important interests committed to the Trust, Mr. Burke's report calls for more extended comment than has hitherto been made. The revenue of the Trust has gradually mounted up year by year until it now comes within measurable distance of half-a-crore of rupees. The revenue proper last year, Rs. 48,21,198, was the largest realised since the Trust was constituted twenty-three years ago. The fact that the enhancement was due not to any extraordinary cause, but to a general improvement in the principal sources of ordinary income, is a satisfactory indication of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Trustees in reducing rates wherever possible. It is no exaggeration to say that to the consistent adoption of this policy, the development of the shipping trade of Bombay in recent years is largely due. Care has been taken, however, not to go to undue lengths in the reduction of rates, for that would mean the neglect of improvements in dock accommodation, and in other directions which are of almost equal importance in fostering the commercial prosperity of the city. Most of the improvements effected have been of a productive character, and many of them have been so remunerative as to make a handsome return whereby the interests of the Port have been greatly furthered. Reduction of debt is another important matter that is kept consistently in view by the management. Last year nearly two lakhs of rupees were paid off. On the other hand one and a quarter lakh of rupees were borrowed from Government to meet the cost of works carried out at the Victoria Docks. But while a good part of the debt paid off bore interest at 4½ per cent. the new loan was borrowed at one per cent less. The credit of the Trust is so good that better terms are obtainable in the open market than from Government. The loan of ten lakhs and a-quarter floated last month at the rate of 3½ per cent., was eagerly taken at an average premium of Rs. 4 6a. 5p. per cent., thus yielding the Trustees a handsome profit on the transaction. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year was Rs. 5,06,85,966, a sum equal to about eleven years' revenue.

Another feature of the careful financial administration of the Trust is the building up, side by side with tariff and debt reductions, of a Revenue Reserve fund which was considerably added to last year, and now amounts to about Rs. 14,40,000. The need for making such provision against the possible necessity for a sudden and injurious enhancement of rates, was never more apparent than it is now. The anticipated scarcity in a large part of India will reduce to vanishing point the exports of wheat, one of the principal commodities of the port, and will also tend to restrict greatly the volume of trade generally, both in exports and imports. Added to this, the quarantine regulations imposed against Bombay at the present time will be certain to injure the trade of the Port, especially if the bubonic fever continues to defy the strenuous efforts of the authorities to entirely stamp it out. It is well therefore that a revenue reserve fund of the substantial proportions we have mentioned exists for the Trustees to fall back upon, in the event of the gloomy anticipations now entertained being fulfilled to such an extent as to render that regrettable course necessary. The present position also justifies the attitude of the management in taking it upon themselves to look beyond the mere routine of the administrative machinery. Only last year their study of outside trade problems led the Trustees of the Port to request the Chamber of Commerce to take up the question of the divergence between rates of freights on seeds and wheat from the Delhi and Agra districts to Bombay as compared with Calcutta. The result of this suggestion was an active correspondence, ending with an appeal from the Chamber to the Bombay Government for the appointment of commissioners under the Indian Railway Act, for the purpose of calling on the railway authorities to prove that the rates charged are not preferential rates against Bombay. In these days of keen commercial rivalry a serious blow may be dealt even to the largest trading centres by a combination of circumstances which, though individually small, are in the aggregate extremely difficult to surmount. New conditions are continually evolved by competition, and the city that does not adapt itself to the new order of things must often see itself surpassed by more energetic rivals. It is well therefore that in addition to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay possesses in the Port Trust an official corporation which sets itself to examine trade conditions and to take such action as may seem desirable to conserve existing commerce and to develope it in other directions. The extent to which new lines of railway have enabled Karachi to take away the premier position held until lately by Bombay as to wheat exports, is an example of the need there is for watching the commercial signs of the times with a view to preserving the trade of the Port.

It would, however, be of little avail for the Trustees to take this interest in commercial matters outside their immediate sphere, if they did not directly foster trade by the improvement of facilities. So far from being remiss in this respect, and having to be urged to adopt improvements, as is the case at several of the large English ports, the Trustees are frequently in advance of the commercial opinion of the city. Since well nigh every improvement inflicts some injury on vested interests of one kind or another, it is not always so easy as might be supposed to carry into effect measures calculated to benefit the trade as a whole. This is strikingly indicated in the case of the principal undertaking, now included in the programme of the Board. We refer to the construction of a Dock railway, which would undoubtedly cheapen the handling of goods in Bombay by improving the facilities for direct shipments and saving the present high cost of cartage. By this means much could be done to make amends for the preferential railway rates for produce from the North-West Provinces, which Calcutta enjoys, to the great discontent of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. But the attitude of the Chamber in regard to the proposal of the Trustees for the construction of the railway is by no means so enthusiastic as might be expected. The Chamber has a great many interests to consider, and while most of these interests would undoubtedly be advanced by the undertaking, others might suffer for a time. In replying to the communication of the Trustees on the subject, the Committee of the Chamber detailed the objections arising out of consideration for interests of this latter class. They added, however, that they had no desire to discourage any project which had for its object a saving in the cost of handling goods, and they left it to the Port Trustees to decide whether the scheme in question is called for in the interests of the trade of the Port, and is likely to prove a financial success. On both these points, the opinion of the Trustees is in the affirmative. But they are wisely moving along the line of least resistance and are meeting the criticisms offered by making modifications in the original scheme. These, while going far to meet expert opinion from without, will not detract from the general advantage of the proposal. The scheme is thus taking final shape, in a form calculated to increase the interest of the Chamber of Commerce in its progress, and to more readily obtain for it the favourable consideration of Government, whose sanction will be required before the line is constructed.

WHEN we referred, last week, to the fact that a Parsee, Mr. Cama, had successfully competed for the Home as well as the Indian Services, and alluded to the possibility of his example being imitated by other natives of India, we were not aware that an interesting correspondence on this subject had passed between Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the Civil Service Commissioners. The letters are published in this month's issue of "India." In May last Mr. Naoroji pointed out that the qualification for a candidate for the Indian Civil Service is that "he is a natural-born subject of her Majesty," while the examinations for the Home Service are declared to be "open under such general restrictions as may be laid down to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty." "Am I right," he asked, "in considering that the examinations for the Civil Services of the United Kingdom are fully open to Indians just as much as to the British-born subjects?" In reply, the Civil Service Commissioner sent to Mr. Naoroji a copy of the printed regulations. That did not quite satisfy his curiosity, for he again wrote on June 5, asking whether the difference in the words, "a natural-born subject" and "a natural-born British subject," meant any actual difference. He also asked for a copy of the regulations relating to the examinations for Engineer students in the Navy. The Secretary wrote a week later:—"In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the enclosed regulations and to state that natural-born subjects of her Majesty are eligible in respect of nationality to compete for both the Home Civil Service and the Civil Service of India. The ingenuous writer apparently thinking that he had to do with a raw student instead of an accomplished wire-puller added:—"If you have any doubt as to your nationality you would probably do well to obtain a legal opinion on the subject." Mr. Naoroji said nothing about this, but in a day or two inquired whether he was right in understanding that the "General Notices" in the paper sent to him applied to "all the examinations held under the Civil Service Commissioners, including the military and navy." He was informed that the notices in question might be regarded as applicable generally to all open competitive examinations held by the Commissioners "for situations in the Civil Service." Examinations for commissions in the army are, the Secretary explained, held under regulations issued by the War Office and those for cadetships in the Navy under regulations issued by the Admirality. Mr. Naoroji's next and concluding question was whether "all open competitive examinations" held by the Civil Service Commissioners for "situations in the Civil Service" include all examinations for all departments of the War Office and the Admiralty excepting only the examinations for "commissions in the Army" and for "cadetships in the Navy." The answer was to the effect that whilst the great majority of the clerkships in the Admiralty and War Office are filled by open competitive examinations, various other situations in both these departments are filled by nomination. "In cases where situations are filled by nomination, the functions of the Civil Service Commissioners are limited to examining the candidates officially nominated to them; they can give no information as to the persons for whom or the means by which nominations may be obtained." If, as seems likely, Mr. Naoroji has put himself in communication with the First Lord of the Admiralty, we shall probably hear the result in due course. "India," describes the correspondence above summarized as "important," and no doubt it is from more than one point of view.

THE mutual recriminations exchanged between the *Times* and the German press seem to be sadly lacking in dignity and not a little wanting in common sense. The "virulence" of the German press is nothing new. Sir Charles Dilke remarked five or six years ago that the British public were misled as to the tendency of Continental opinion by the care with which correspondents at foreign capitals represented every ebullition of ill-will and suspicion on the part of foreign journalists as directed against Mr. Gladstone personally, when as a matter of fact, it was the policy and supposed designs of the British Government that were in question. The "increasing virulence," which is said to be gradually alienating Great Britain from the Triple Alliance was as pronounced last year and the year before as it is now. The Bishop of Rochester has said of the Armenian massacres that things that could not become worse, have gone further. Anglophobe lucubrations have not become more vir

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. COURTNEY PROPOSES WITHDRAWAL FROM CYPRUS AND EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., in a long letter to the *Times*, advocates abandoning Cyprus which would receive autonomy under an European guarantee and withdrawal from Egypt, in order to secure the concert of the Powers to coerce Turkey.

The *Times*, in an article on the subject, is sorry to see responsible statesmen support such a policy.

A FELUCCA BOARDED BY MOORISH PIRATES.

Some Moorish pirates boarded the felucca Joven Enrique, belonging to Gibraltar, on the 12th instant, and removed the cargo, consisting of old metal, and one thousand dollars in cash. The crew were not maltreated.

THE NEW GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTER.

BERLIN, OCT. 19.

The nomination of Dr. Richthofen, as Director of the Colonial Section of the German Empire, has been confirmed.

A COLONIAL ARMY FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 18.

The French Minister of the Interior has announced the programme to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, which includes the creation of a Colonial army, judicial reforms, and the relief of agriculture.

DERVISH PREPARATIONS.

CAIRO, OCT. 18.

The Dervishes, in expectation of a further advance of the Egyptian Army, are preparing to make a stand at Metemmeh and Abuhamed.

TRADE OF DONGOLA REVIVING.

Trade and farming operations are being resumed in the Province of Dongola, and the special service officers are turning homeward.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P., AT ADEN.

ADEN, OCT. 19.

Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., arrived here, to-day, in the s. s. India, *en route* to Bombay, and met with a hearty reception from the native merchants.

He assured them he would always plead for India's cause.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here, for Bombay, at 10-30 a.m., to-day. The steamer is expected to reach Bombay, on Friday, at 2 p.m.

THE ANNUAL DUSSERA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 19.

The sixteenth meeting of the Dussera Representative Assembly was held, to-day, Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer presiding. The British Resident, the General Officer Commanding, the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, of Madras, and other European guests of her Highness the Maharani Regent, and councillors, and other principal officers of State were present.

The Dewan delivered his opening address, of which the following are the principal features:—The total revenue was Rs. 183 lakhs, showing a net increase of 2¼ lakhs over the previous years. The figures of land revenue had increased by two lakhs, nearly half of it being due to new land taken up for cultivation. Excise showed an increase of two lakhs. There were decreases under the forests and income from investments due to reduction of land tax on sopari gardens by nearly 22 per cent. in certain talukas of Malnad to afford substantial relief to an important section of the agricultural class. He alluded to the increased revenue under excise, and said that measures for checking the consumption of arrack were engaging the attention of Government. Railways, especially the younger lines, showed better results. The construction of the Briler Shemoga branch was taken in hand, and proposals for a section from Arsikere to Hassan had been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The increased appreciation of the system of agricultural banks was referred to, fourteen such banks with Government loans of over two lakhs being in actual working, and 14 more in the course of formation, making over 40 lakhs on public works. The new water-works for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, costing about 20 lakhs, were opened for public use during the year, removing a long-felt want. Owing to the enhanced subsidy falling due from the current year, the ordinary public works grant has had to be reduced from 25 to 15 lakhs in future, making, however, a special grant for certain important projects which could not be abandoned. The work of the Geological Department has brought to notice the great wealth in iron ores of beds in the Bababudan Hills. The Dewan then referred to the important regulations for the special protection of the gold mining industry, which awaited the sanction of the Government of India, and adverting to the inadequacy of the present Labour Law, the Dewan referred to the Special Commission appointed by the British Government for enquiring into the disadvantages of the planting industry in the South of India, which had just closed sittings.

The Dewan closed his address by announcing the State monuments and charities determined upon in memory of his Highness the late Maharajah, consisting of an equestrian statue and a temple at Mysore, an industrial school with endowment scholarships at Mysore, and Dharmasalas at Calcutta, Tirupati, and Seringapatam, and stated that the Kaveri channel from Alalkote and the Bangalore water-supply from Hessarghatta, both works of the highest public utility, will be called after his Highness' beloved name.

The address was received with great applause.

SCARCITY IN NANDURA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDURA, OCT. 18.

A large public meeting was held here the day before yesterday to adopt measures for relieving the famine-stricken ryots. The Deputy Commissioner, Capt Columb, presided. More than two hundred people attended.

Resolutions in favour of collecting jowari, storing and selling it at a moderate rate, were passed. A hundred khandees of jowari were promised on the spot, Messrs. Hindumal and Chunilal contributing the largest amount. The president assured the public that every effort towards opening relief works, mitigating forest rules in favour of the poor ryots and for granting takavi to the extent of Rupees fifty to deserving ryots, will be made by the Government.

These assurances from the Deputy Commissioner relieved the ryots to a great extent from anxiety for the future.

After a warm vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

THE HYDERABAD BIGAMY SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 19.

Perrett has made a clean breast of his offences in the petition filed before Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Resident, this afternoon. He admits having met his wife, Annie, in England, only a year ago, and has no reason to believe she has since died, ; that he has seen a letter from his wife's father to the effect that she is alive, and acknowledges its genuineness. Accused also admits in the petition that he forged his wife's burial certificate. He has waived his claim to be tried as a British-born subject, and throws himself on the mercy of the court.

In reply to several questions put to him by the Court, he confirmed the statements made in the petition.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this evening.

OCT. 19.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here, to-day.

HONGKONG, OCT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Java left here, for London, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 20-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	108
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60½
Bar Silver	30 1-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the English Mails, of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 10-30 a. m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., on Friday. She brings the following passengers :—

Alleo, Mrs
Ault, Miss E
Alleo, Mr and Mrs P
Arnold, Mr F W
Ault, Mr
Ahlers, Mr A
Atherton, Mr H A
Abud, Mr and Mrs H M
Allarakia, Mr
Andrae, Mr G W
Addis, Mr W D
Arthur, Mrs
Arnold, Miss
Alexander, Mr and Mrs
Booth, Mr H
Brunton, Capt E C
Baker, Mr H W
Butcher, Miss
Bayley, Mr W A
Barry, Mr and Mrs
Banadurji, Dr and Miss
Bell, Mr C J
Burkmyre, Mr
Bradshaw, Mrs and infant
Beckett, Mr W M
Bread, Mr
Brunton, Mr and Mrs
Barley, Mr
Bamber, Mr and Mrs Kelway, and two infts
Berne, Mr and Mrs
Boyle, Mr
Bell, Mr, Mrs and daughter
Boddely, Mr H D
Baines, Mrs L C
Bagnall, Mr
Bovill, Mr, Mrs and infant
Bertram, Miss
Bhownuggree, Mr, M P
Clark, Miss Edgar
Calori, Mrs
Chadwick Mrs, and infant
Cooke Mr, Mrs and infant
Crookshank, Mr R R
Christauden, Miss
Costello, Miss
Charlton, Miss
Currie, Rev T
Clark, Miss
Comber, Mr
Cobb, Mr H V
Coles, Mrs governess
Crowell, Mr H and child
Coggan, Mr R F
Carter, Mr W F
Cole, Maj-Gen and Mrs
Craigh, Capt R D
Crucroft, Capt B M
Crayfoot, Surg-Gen
Crayman, Mr, Mrs and child
Cole, Miss
Cooke, Mr D
Dickson, Mr J C
Dobbs, Dr and Mrs
Daly, Capt H D
Deans, Mr R R
Durant, Mrs and two daughters
English, Mr, Mrs and infant
Emerson, Mr J H
Fawn, Miss
Filgate, Mr T P
Fitzherbert, Mrs
Farquharson, Mr
Foss, Mr de La
Ferguson, Mr
Faill, Capt and Mrs
Fuchs, Mrs
Ford, Mrs G
Goodall, Miss
Griffith, Surg-Col and Mrs
Grimley, Mrs, and daughter
Goodall, Mr H B
Gesta, Mr
Gee, Surg-Capt
Godrich, Capt L M
Gunning, Lt C J
Gardner, Mr
Hamilton, Surg-Maj
Hill, Mr C K
Haggard, Mrs Claude
Howes, Mr F J
Hancock, Mr G F
Hewett, Mr G E
Hamilton, Lt and Mrs
Hobhouse, Mr
Henderson, Mr H C
Hudson, Mr H W
Hartigan, Capt and Mrs
Hawkes, Lt-Col G W
Hewett, Mr J P
Hallwell, Mr
Harter, Mr R W
Herbert, Mr D W
Hodge, Miss A
Hales, Lt E B
Hancock, Mr
Hunter, Col J M
Herbst, Mr
Housden, Mr and Mrs
Hunter, Mrs C, and two infts
Hamilton, Miss
Harris, Miss
Hudson, Sir W, Lady and Miss
Hay, Mr and Mrs Dalrymple
Hunter, Mr
Horsman, Mrs, and four children
Hart, Mrs and Miss
Hoskins, Mr
Hodgson, Mr
Hay, Capt and Mrs
Haines, Mr R
Ismay, Mr J
Ismay, Mr and Mrs
Ivatt, Mr A H
Ironmonger, Mrs
Joscelyne, Mr and Miss
Johnson, Mr
John, Mr H W
Johnstone Mrs Fawrie
Jones, Surg-Capt H D
Johnston, Mrs Elliott, and son
John, Mr and Miss E
Jones, Rev A J
Kinnison, Mr, Mrs and child
Kitching, Mr W H
Knyvett, Mr and Mrs
Korrison, Mr
King, Mr C W
Kemball, Lieut J S
Kennedy, Maj G M
Karr, Mr H W Seton
Kenyon, two Misses
Kinsman, Rev
Littledale, Mr, Mrs and infant
Leveson, Mr H C
Lawson, Mr and Mrs H L
Lubbock, Mr G
Lawson, Mr
Leveson-Gower, Mrs and child
Lloyd, Mrs
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs W F
McKinnon, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Moncrier, Mr
Monteath, Major
Mardon, Mr
Makins, Miss
McIver, two Misses
McNaghten, Mr T
Mission, Miss
Macleod, Mr C C
McKenzie, Mr, Mrs and child
McIver, Mrs H J
McIver, Mr and Mrs
Mitchell, Mr G W
Moore, Mr C S
Mullen, Surg-Maj and Mrs French, two children and infant,
May, Mr George
Musgrave, Mr
Mcnab, Suag-Capt and Mrs
Macpherson, Mr, Mrs and two infants
Manduit, Capt, Mrs, child and infant
Martelli, Col, and two Misses
Meston, Mrs J S
Moss, Mr
May, Miss
Meade, Maj and Mrs
Midwinter, Mrs
McFee, Mr and Mrs
Moore-Molyneux, two Misses
Mitchell, Mr H
McKinnies, Mr
Napier, Mr C S
Newing, Mr and Mrs
Nairn, Mr and Mrs
Nelson, Mr K A
Orr, Mrs, Miss and child
Oppenheim, Mr
Olds, Mr
Painchard, Mr
Parr, Capt C
Pfolliott-Powell, Dr
Pendlebury, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
Pearson, Lieut H
Porterfied, Mr and Mrs
Patterson, Mr H B
Pestonji, Mr
Priest, Mr and Mrs
Price, Mrs R J
Pogson, Mr
Pollock, Mrs
Peat, Miss
Pairs, Mr
Queripel, Vt Lt-Col
Quesne, Mr W H
Reuss, Mr
Ryan, Mr G M
Renfrey, Mr
Robertson, Mr
Ricketts, Mr G E
Reid, Mr Marshall
Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Rosscrof, Capt and Mrs
Reynolds, Mr F
Ross, Mrs H M
Robinson, Lieut P M
Reynolds, Mrs, child and infant
Ramsay, Mr A
Smith, Mr J Maxwell
Stack, Mrs
Smith, Lieut
Steel's, Mr niece
Scott, Miss
Somerset, Capt
Smith, Maj J and Miss
Standford, Mrs
Swan, Mrs E
Smith Mr J A
Sharpe, Mr C
Steel Mr, Mrs and Miss
Solano, Mr
Smith, Lieut P D C
Skipton, Mr
Stockley, Lt H A
Smith, Mr and Mrs Vincent
Sait, Mr H J
Shaw's Mrs child
Short, Mr E
Smith, Mr G Leslie
Simpson, Mrs
Stutz, Mr
Simpkins, Mr C
Simpson, Brig-Gen and Mrs
Service, Mr
Shaw, Mrs W S
Tarkhad, Miss
Twynham, Capt
Tuck, Miss
Tozer, Mr
Trewley, Mr and two Misses
Tilley, Mr
Thomas, Mr and Mrs C L
Wen, two Misses
Whatman, Mrs
Wilson, Mr J M and Miss
Wright, Miss
Wilson, Mrs, child and infant
Wens, Mr and Mrs
White, Surg-Capt J S
Wheeler, Miss
Wadia, Mr R N
Watson, Mr
Wedderspoon, Mr
Wilcock, Miss H
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr H C
Wood, Rev and Mrs
Watson, Lt H C
Wild, Mr C E
Williams, Mrs
Watham, Mr
Wyndham, Mr P
Wallace, Mr J
Williams, Mr C J
Wimbash, Mr O O
Wadkarni, Mr
Wright, Mrs F M
Wyllie, Col and Mrs
Wilson, Mr J P
Wimble, Capt and Miss
Yorke's, Mrs, child and infant
Yorke, Mr and Mrs
Yates, Mr and Mrs
Yoosof, Mr Haji

THE adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union and of the medical profession generally, was held, yesterday, at Readymoney Building, Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, presiding. Several other members expressed their views on the nature of the disease and the measures adopted to stamp it out. The chairman summed up the salient points of the whole discussion on the subject. The Union then unanimously passed the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by Dr. N. Katrak : "That this meeting is of opinion that the peculiar form of fever at present prevailing in the Mandvie District, and in some other districts of Bombay, is the real bubonic plague ; and that the vigorous sanitary measures carried out in Mandvie, should be continued and extended to the other parts of the city until the disease is stamped out." The proceedings then terminated.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 2.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE indignation aroused in this country by the Constantinople massacres shows little or no sign of abating, and meetings protesting against a continuance of the present state of things in the Turkish Empire are daily held in every part of the country. The attitude of Lord Rosebery is highly approved by his political opponents, and as highly condemned by the *Daily Chronicle*, which never loses an opportunity of sneering at the cautious policy he has consistently recommended throughout the acute stage of the controversy. Two or three more letters written with reference to the situation have been made public, and they show that he intends to stand to his guns. He has been accused of "raw haste" in accepting Prince Lobanof's declarations as an intimation that Russia "would oppose separate action on the part of any Power in Turkey," but the description seems to be more applicable to some of his critics. One of these is Canon MacColl, who has been rather neatly described as "a reverend amateur in statecraft," and who has found his match in Mr. Gibson Bowles. One of Lord Rosebery's supporters, apparently some illustriously obscure person, wrote to the ex-Premier about a fortnight ago, expressing his belief that England might safely go forward and depose the Sultan.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Lord Rosebery replied that the declaration of Russia of August, 1895, made it impossible for him to accept this comfortable theory. The exact words of that declaration are quoted by Mr. Gibson Bowles in a letter to the *Times*. Sir F. Lascelles, our Ambassador in St. Petersburg, writes :—"On my asking Prince Lobanof how far the Russian Government would be prepared to go in putting pressure on the Sultan in the event of his Majesty's refusing to take any step at all, his Excellency replied that he authorized me to state to your Lordship that the idea of the employment of force was personally repugnant to the Emperor ; and, in answer to my further inquiries, his Excellency said that the employment of force by any one of the three Powers would be equally distasteful to the Russian Government."

Mr. Bowles agrees with Lord Rosebery that for anybody "conversant with diplomacy" this would suffice, but the member for King's Lynn adduces additional evidence. On January 25, 1896, the Russian Minister, M. de Staal, called on Lord Salisbury with reference to his proposal that "the Ambassadors of all the Treaty Powers at Constantinople should consult together, not only as regards the protection of foreigners in Turkey, to which their discussions in concert have (*sic*) hitherto been limited, but also as regards the general state of the Empire, with the object of devising some remedy, to be submitted to the consideration of their Governments, for the evils which undoubtedly exist." M. de Staal handed in a memorandum of Prince Lobanof's views thereon, and the following is one of the passages :—"The confidential relations which have never ceased to exist between the representatives at Constantinople have at all times allowed them to exchange their views, and it does not appear to us that any special instructions are necessary to enable them to communicate their impressions to each other. Lord Salisbury's idea evidently goes further, and, if I understand its true bearing, its consequences would be to produce a radical change in the position of the Powers at Constantinople as defined by the treaties. The proposal appears to be for a direct interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, an interference which is distinctly forbidden by Art. IX. of the Treaty of Paris, and forbidden by implication by Art. LXIII. of the Treaty of Berlin. This consideration alone would suffice to make us hesitate to agree to Lord Salisbury's proposal ; but even if we put aside our scruples on this head, we should have to consider what would be the practical results of such an infringement of the principles of European public law."

LORD SALISBURY'S INTERPRETATION OF IT.

Lord Salisbury did not admit that his words bore the meaning of a proposal to take action in breach of the 9th article of the Treaty of Paris, but in a letter to the Acting British Ambassador to Russia he pointed out that the effect of Prince Lobanof's reply was clear enough, adding : —"The Russian Government refused to sanction any course of conduct which might lead to a European interference with the internal affairs of Turkey." Canon MacColl still maintains that there is nothing in the documents appealed to which justifies the allegation that Russia "would oppose separate action on the part of any Power," but he ignores the important words used by Lord Salisbury in communicating his interpretation of the Lobanof memoranum to our representative in St. Petersburg. In the letter of Lord Rosebery, published at the beginning of the week, he declares that no one can go beyond him in reprobation of the Turkish horrors, but he does not want to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. "An European war would be a scene of universal carnage and ruin, and preceded or accompanied by the extermination of the Armenians. I am not willing to invite that risk ; I trust to diplomatic action, strenuous, self-denying, and supported by an unanimous nation, to bring the Powers or some of them into line. If that fails nothing will succeed." Subsequently his attention was called to a Conservative article accusing the late Government of being responsible for the existing policy of England. Lord Rosebery replied that he could neither deny nor assert that the late Government is responsible for the policy of the present Government, because he has no idea what that policy may be. He supposed that the reticence of the present Government was dictated by imperious considerations, but in view of the feeling in the country it was very inconvenient. This was written previous to Lord Salisbury's interview with the Emperor of Russia at Balmoral, respecting which there is so much speculation not only here in England, but in every part of the Continent. The Liberal journals following the cue given to them by Lord Rosebery are pressing Lord Salisbury to take the country into his confidence. They base their demand upon the fact that no one has wished to increase his difficulties by introducing the element of Party into the discussion.

MR. ASQUITH AND MR. BRYCE OPTIMISTIC.

The speech of Mr. Asquith, at Leven, last night, had been awaited with some interest, especially by the section of the Liberal Party, who are so dissatisfied with Lord Rosebery for not going further. Mr. Asquith laid down three propositions : first that the time has arrived when it is the duty of Europe, "acting, if possible, by the the collective authority of all the Great Powers, acting, if that be not possible, by fewer and even by one of them," to put an end by force to the misgovernment and massacre by the Sultan of his Christian subjects ; second, that England, if she can obtain the acquiescence of the Great Powers of Europe has the title and the power to act effectively and alone ; and, third, that it is not her duty to act singlehanded if the result would be to array upon the side of Abdul Hamid the other powers, especially Russia. The most interesting part of his speech was that in which he discussed the possibility—it is perhaps more than a possibility now—of a change having within a very recent period occurred in the attitude of the last-named country. "I am," he said, "one of those, though I may be regarded as a very sanguine optimist—I am one of those who cannot but cherish the belief that, in what has happened since, a great deal has occurred which has modified and probably will modify the attitude of the Russian Government." There would be no need to re-open the whole Eastern question ; all that was necessary was to safeguard the lives and liberty of the Porte's Christian subjects, and especially the Armenians. He could not believe that Russia, seeing that Great Britain wanted nothing for herself, would continue to refuse her aid to this end. If she did, England's only course would be to decline to countenance any further the ruler responsible for the crimes that had taken place Mr. Bryce, at Aberdeen, last night, suggested that we should formally disclaim our traditional policy of supporting the Turk—he is not receiving much support from us just now,—and make it clear to Russia that we seek no gain for ourselves in the East. The question is how to convince, not only Russia, but other Powers concerned, of our disinterestedness in this matter. Ten days ago the task would have been considered absolutely hopeless, and even now it may prove to be more arduous than Mr. Bryce imagines, notwithstanding the gratifying change that has come about in the tone of two of the Russian journals and the rumours in the air of an understanding amongst the Powers. Any sign that the problem will be solved without recourse to the arbitment of the sword is welcomed. Sir Frederick Milner, M.P., is perhaps not a very prominent politician, but as one of the papers here puts it, he "has had the privilege" during the past week "of moving about on the fringe of the Royal and Imperial circle," and he has written from Ballater a distinctly reassuring letter to his constituents. "For my part," he says, "I cannot believe that England is the only European Power which views these massacres with detestation, and I am not without hope that we shall find in the course of the next few weeks that an agreement has been arrived at between the great Powers which will render it impossible for such a state of things to continue in Turkey as has scandalised the whole civilised world ;" while in some quarters the very strongly worded protest which the Ambassadors have presented to the Porte is believed to be the direct outcome of an understanding between Russia and Great Britain that the effect of a final warning shall be tried upon Abdul Hamid, and that if it fails his deposition must follow.

THE "STANDARD" HOPEFUL.

The *Standard* to-day says :—"We have reason to hope that, at least, a sure foundation has been laid for the agreement desired ; and the mere knowledge that Russia and Great Britain are in accord may render the exercise of force superfluous. The concurrence of France and of the members of the Triple Alliance may be presumed ; and when Europe is really united, there will be an end to the reign of terror in the dominions of the Sultan, and to the chicanery which has so long baffled all the efforts of diplomacy." The Vienna representative of another London journal actually announces that the Powers "have agreed upon a pacific settlement of the Eastern Question," adding that the settlement is honourable to all parties, and that "ample guarantees have been taken for the future security of the Sultan's Armenian subjects." This news seems to be too good to be true, and it would have carried more weight if it had not been accompanied by the article in the *Novoe Vremya* advising English publicists not to be misled by a few polite phrases used for the sake of mere decency during the Emperor's visit to Balmoral. They are recommended to wait until that visit is ended. We shall not have long to wait, for the Czar leaves these shores to-morrow for Paris, where, according to all accounts, the preparations for his reception are on a scale of unequalled splendour. It is clear from what has taken place at Bucharest, where the Emperor Francis Joseph has been on a visit, that Austria Hungary and the Minor Eastern Powers are as much opposed as ever to any interference with the *status quo*.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE PERMANENT OFFICIALS.

Soon after Lord Randolph Churchill became Secretary of State for India a Conservative friend of his went to him and said : "I must tell you that Sir Arthur Godley is devoted to Mr. Gladstone." "Then Mr. Gladstone is to be congratulated," was his lordship's reply. The high opinion thus expressed by Lord Randolph for the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India was reciprocated, as we learn from the interesting article contributed by Sir Algernon West to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. As Indian Minister Lord Randolph, Sir A. West observes, "was exceedingly able, quick and clear sighted. Besides this, he was very industrious, very energetic, and decided when once his mind was made up, and remarkably skilful in the art of 'devolution,' by which I mean the art of getting the full amount of help out of his subordinates. He knew at once whether to take up a question or to leave it to others. If he took it up, he made himself completely master of it ; if he left it alone, he put entire confidence in those to whom he left it, and endorsed their opinion without hesitation. What he said he meant ; and if he did not know a subject, he did not pretend to know it." Sir Algernon West, who, of course, in his official capacity, saw a great deal of the lamented statesman later in his short but brilliant official career, is not less appreciative of his capacity ; indeed, although it was the fashion in some quarters to sneer at Lord Randolph as a Chancellor of the Exchequer *pour rire*, this competent critic tells us that the Budget which his lordship prepared in the autumn of 1886, but which was never introduced in consequence of his subsequent resignation, would have been the most memorable since Mr. Gladstone's famous Budget of 1860. Lord Welby, the then head of the Treasury Staff, mentions that he was a Minister of the type that Civil Servants appreciate ; that he expected subjects to be laid before him fully, clearly and intelligently, and that he was keen to mark default. "He ruled as well as reigned. He had a mind and made it up, a policy and enforced it. He was quick in acquiring information, quick in seizing the real point, and quick in understanding what one wished to convey to him ; impatient in small matters and details, and contemptuous if one troubled him with them. Above all, he was accessible, ready and willing to hear what one had to say, whether it accorded with his own views or not." The following Treasury story is characteristic of the man. "I wish," he said to a clerk of that department, "you would put these figures plainly so that I can understand them." The clerk said he had done his best, and he had, pointing them out, reduced them to decimals. "Oh !" said Lord Randolph, "I never could understand what those d—d dots mean." It is much to his credit that Lord Welby, Sir Algernon West, and Sir Arthur Godley all served Mr. Gladstone, and apart from their own merits owe their success in Whitehall to his favour. But the views they express are entertained by every official who came into contact with him or was personally acquainted with his work as an administrator. The only thing that I have ever heard an official say against Lord Randolph was that he was rash, and it was rashness that mainly contributed to his downfall as a politician. It used to be said in his lifetime that he could never hope to regain his former position in the political world. A juster estimate is now formed, and few would at the present time doubt that if he had lived he would have not only recovered, but exceeded his former ascendency. His attacks on Mr. Gladstone caused great pain to some of the devoted followers of the late Liberal leader, but it is doubtful if they would have been hurt had they known what we know now of his admiration for the G.O.M. Lord Randolph was present at a dinner party where Mr. Gladstone was one of the guests, and held the company spell bound by his conversation. "And that is the man you have left. How could you have done it ?" was the remark of Lord Randolph to a Liberal Unionist as they quitted the dining-room.

KING STORK AT THE WAR OFFICE.

A well-informed correspondent of the *Times* reflects the talk in the Service clubs about the surprise visit, if I may so describe it, of Lord Wolseley to Dover after the manœuvres in the Aldershot district. There are forty-nine battalions in England, Scotland, and the Channel Islands. Twenty-three took part in the Aldershot operations, and it is suggested that the new Commander-in-Chief wished to find out quickly whether the remaining twenty-six battalions were from the point of view of regimental tactical efficiency equally satisfactory. It seems that they were not, and the drum military was, we are told, beaten not only by Lord Wolseley, but by Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the officer in command of the force with a vigour "which will cause the heads of those who listened to the performance to re-echo with the sound of the blows for many a day to come." On September 16 "Lord Wolseley, in agreeing with the remarks (of a condemnatory character) of Sir E. Wood and Sir W. Butler, stated he did not think company and squadron training showed good results—on the contrary, gross negligence and indifference." Again, on the 17th Lord Wolseley remarked : "Many of the squadrons and companies of the regiments assembled for these operations displayed a want of tactical training. This was deeply to be deplored, and he hoped to see steps taken to improve this." This sudden and unexpected outburst of criticism is thus explained. The Dover operations were on so small a scale that they were hardly manœuvres ; there were no strategic movements of large bodies, in which the bodies were lost sight of in the strategy, to occupy the attention of the superior officers. The operations were a series of minor tactics, in which each squadron and company played a part more or less conspicuous. The operations constituted, therefore, a real regimental inspection, not like those of so many years past, ceremonial or more or less drill, but a *bona fide* inspection of regimental units as regards their efficiency for the work of war and on the field of battle. The shortcomings of which complaint was made in such forcible language are attributed to the fact that concentration of command and responsibility instead of decentralization is so rampant in our Army. It is this concentration, says the *Times* expert, that the Commander-in-Chief has now once and for all to crush out. This centralization is always at work in districts and in regiments, but there it works and thrives unseen by higher authorities. At practical, real inspections, such as that initiated by Lord Wolseley, the results come to the front, and, moreover, the offenders, unable to drop their bad habits, indulge in them in the open. Lord Wolseley's visits away from Aldershot, it is anticipated, will be the rule in future years. Those concerned are warned what they may expect. "This new departure by the Commander-in-Chief," adds the *Times* writer, "is of inestimable value in bringing home to the minds of the Service that immediate readiness for war is the standard of efficiency which he expects regimental officers to attain, and that the extent to which they approach or fall short of that standard he will judge for himself. Centralization is henceforth doomed." Such a display of vigour might be expected to soften the heart of the editor of *Truth*, but he has another angry article this week falling foul of the War Office for refusing to reconsider the cases of the two young subalterns, Messrs. Bruce and Hodge, whose grievances have attracted so much attention.

THE ODIUM THEOLOGICUM.

The Papal Bull declining once for all to recognise the validity of Anglican orders continues to attract much attention amongst theologians, though the persons most concerned—the extreme High Church party—apparently find their emotion too deep for words. The subject was prominently referred to by Cardinal Vaughan in his opening address at a conference that is being held in the Black Country in connexion with the Catholic Truth Society. While declaring that the question affected only "an extremely small minority of the English people," his Excellency expressed sympathy for those whose hopes had been shattered by the Pope's declaration. He further read a letter from his Holiness suggesting the formation of a fund to assist Anglican clergymen converted to the Roman faith, many of whom found themselves in urgent need during the first years of their conversion. This is the season of diocesan conferences, and at most of those assemblies reference has been made to the pontifical decision. At the Peterborough conference the Bishop of that diocese, the eminent Dr. Creighton, dealt with the matter in a rather sarcastic vein. "The Church of Rome had never given us any reason to suppose that it was capable of learning by experience, or of recognizing established facts. But it seems odd that a Pope, moved by a desire for unity, should have taken so much pains to assure us that this incapacity was chronic. It was because the Roman jurisdiction rested mainly on ignorance and arrogance that our forefathers abolished it. It is no satisfaction to us to be assured that it rests on the same basis still. Till we were officially notified of this, we might charitably hope that it had changed ; we now know that it is incapable of change, and we can only accept the information." Cardinal Vaughan declares that Leo III.'s pronouncement has nothing to do with the possibility of a reunion of Christendom, but he made this before the Peterborough prelate had made his speech. The Nonconformists, who we are often told are dying out, must feel flattered by the attention they are receiving from two different quarters. The Congregational Union is holding its annual session at Leicester in the diocese of Peterborough, and Bishop Creighton has taken the unusual step of welcoming them in a letter of quite remarkable cordiality, while the Catholic conference at Hanley has been discussing how it can induce "their Nonconformist brethren" (as Cardinal Vaughan styled them) to accept the true faith. One reverend gentleman admitted that whatever might seem to be the defects of Nonconformists from a doctrinal point of view they could not be too highly praised for the exalted standard of morality which they had ever striven for in public and private life. Nor, he went on to observe, was it too much to say that to this regard for Christian ethics was due, in no small measure, the high tone of English municipal and political life, the almost perfect freedom from jobbery and chicane, which marked the conduct of public finance. The Cardinal himself suggested several ways of approaching Nonconformists, and also expatiated on their "very great earnestness." Hitherto the proselytising effort of the Roman Catholic Church in England has been mainly confined to the aristocracy, amongst whom it can claim to have been fairly successful. This attack on the Nonconformist citadel is an interesting development, and will be watched with interest. I observe that the Rev. Luke Rivington, formerly of Bombay, and "Mrs. Crawford (London)" took part in the conference. The latter is, I suppose, Sir Charles Dilke's friend. I looked in vain for the names of Mrs. Besant and Mr. W. T. Stead ; but they have, it would seem, not yet made the plunge which some of their acquaintances think inevitable.

THE BUBONIC FE

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m., on Sunday, there were thirteen new cases and ten deaths in the different wards of the city and in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were no new cases, but two deaths in the Fort and Colaba ward ; seven new cases and four deaths in the Mandvie ward ; one new case and one death in the Bhuleshwar ward ; one new case and no death in the Girgaum ward ; four new cases and one death in the Byculla wards ; no new cases or deaths in Parel and Mahim wards ; while in the hospital there were no new cases, but two deaths. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m., yesterday, there were in all nineteen new cases, and nine deaths, showing an increase in the force of the disease. There were two new cases and two deaths in the Fort and Colaba wards ; for Mandvie the figures were eleven and four, respectively ; five new cases and two deaths occurred in the Bhuleshwar ward ; but none in Girgaum or in Parel or Mahim ; one new case took place in the Byculla ward ; while in the hospital there was no fresh admission, but one death. Thus during the two days ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, there were thirty-two new cases and nineteen deaths, notwitustanding the indomitable activity of the Health and Drainage Departments in trying to stamp out the disease. The rise in the temperature must account for the increase, as well as perhaps the slight immigration of people from Sattara and other districts owing to the scarcity.

It is apprehended that if there is a scarcity, there may be an epidemic of the disease ; and in that case, the Municipal authorities may be constrained to adopt strong measures compelling isolation, not only of individuals, but of affected houses.

Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, has been unremitting in his exertions. He has had working under him a little army of 1,142 men, of whom 166 were employed in man-hole construction ; 222 in making openings ; 475 in fittings ; 215 in clearing sewers ; and 64 in catchpits and gullies. Of the 1,142 men employed at Mandvie, nearly one-half were engaged on the house-connection work of the various affected houses. The whole of the Argyle Road drain, from its connection with the Frere Road drain near Carnac Bunder to its connection again with the Frere Road at Wari Bunder, has been cleaned, the total length for the work being 2,760 feet. 758 carts of silt have been removed, the greater part to the Port Trust barge at Malet Bunder. This represented a total amount of some 675 tons, which does not show such a large return of silt removed as in the previous week, and the number of carts have therefore been lessened. 76 openings have been made in the cross street drains, and 26 man-holes have been built in Argyle Road, while 25 more are now in course of construction. Flushing with disinfectants is continued as heretofore. Much good, it is expected, will be done by flushing with the 10 centrifugal pump fixed by the Port Trust authorities at the Prince's Dock. Measures will, of course, be taken to disinfect the whole of this length now that it is clean. Some twenty catchpits at the end of gullies have been reconstructed, and the same number of gullies plastered and re-opened, and put into good order. At the end of the week before last, Mr. James had on his list 93 houses in which cases of bubonic fever had occurred ; he has now 139 houses on the list. Only one man had been reported sick during the week, a muccadum employed on the house-connection work. He has now resumed work together with all those previously reported sick. It is a remarkable fact that by far the largest number of men employed on the drainage, and the work connected with the removal and refixing of down-take pipes, are Marathas.

THE MEDICAL UNION ON THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The adjourned meeting of members of the Bombay Medical Union and of the medical profession was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Union, Readymoney Building, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang being in the chair as before.

The chairman asked if any gentleman had any new facts to bring forward which had not already appeared in the papers or been brought to the notice of the Union ; as he wished that their time would not be taken up unnecessarily ; and if there were no new facts to be brought forward, he would wind up the discussion with some remarks of his own.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said since he was last there he had seen some cases in which the glands were enlarged. In a few cases there was local emission ; in other cases there was only fever for four or five days and the cases were treated as those of remitten, fever, but suddenly, on the fourth or fifth day, glands appeared and developed into bubonic fever.

Dr. B. S. Shroff : What is the mortality at present ?

Dr. Ismael : I think we had better abstain from touching that point, which would only cause alarm among the people. We should at present confine ourselves to a discussion of the nature of the disease and the remedies for it.

Dr. V. K. Parulkar and Dr. Choonilal F. Dalal mentioned some cases treated by them.

Dr. McCabe Dallas wanted to explain a couple of points which had formed the subject of discussion in the newspapers. He said he had made it a rule never to interfere with any person who was medically attended

with the University in these columns, still difficulties of the far off moffusil candidates coming to undergo the hard test of the Bombay University this year, are not at an end, even though the trying days are drawing very near. The candidates have been wonder-struck, and are at a loss to know what steps to take hereafter. The bubonic fever has given the candidates of the surrounding districts of Bombay such a terrible and stunning blow to their hearts, that the sad plight of Bombay disturbs them even in their studies. It is needless for me to enter into the details of the plague, for they have been under discussion by the learned medical board.

I hear that the University authorities have finally decided this year to hold all the examinations commencing on the first Monday in November, on Monday, the 2nd, Tuesday, the 3rd, and Saturday, the 7th, owing to the Diwali holidays falling on the 4th, 5th, and 6th. But I think the University authorities should take some consideration of the contagious disease. All the examinations to be commenced on Monday, the 2nd, may, if the fever shews any favourable aspect, be postponed to Monday, the 9th, and as there are five Mondays in the coming month, the usual order of the examinations will be preserved and the University staff will not be put to the least inconvenience, but, above all, will be able to observe the Diwali holidays. If this is the case, the candidates and their relatives, on hearing the glad tidings, will shower blessings on the authorities concerned. Or, if the University find it perplexing to make the abovementioned changes, I make myself bold to lay before them the simplest solution of the difficulties coming in their way owing to the plague and the Diwali combined. This is to continue and finish the written examinations of the Previous and Intermediate candidates (theirs being the largest number to be examined in that week) on Wednesday, the Diwali day, instead of Saturday, the 7th, as settled. Granted, it will be the first time that the candidates will have to be examined on the Diwali day, but as there is no alternative, they will well spare the first of the three holidays with a view to have their examinations finished soon. Moreover, the New Year's Day will be entirely at their disposal for festive celebrations.

The candidates will not be able to enjoy the holidays in any way if they intervene between the two examination days; on the other hand, they will have to confine themselves to their rooms for revising the subjects for the next papers. Besides, the moffusil candidates will be obliged to remain for one full week in Bombay for their written examinations only in spite of the plague, much longer for the *viva voce* examinations. The poor candidates will be put to heavy expenses for lodging, &c., under the circumstances settled hitherto. Again, how painful will the separation be of the parents from their sons for such a long time during the plague-stricken condition of Bombay!

One of your correspondents, "V. A.," yesterday, has proposed to hold all the examinations in February next, but I think such an abrupt step cannot possibly be taken by the University in so short a time as two weeks. Besides it will (for the present year at least) be telling upon the energy of the candidates as they shall have to prolong their studies till February 1897 with the loss of a term. In conclusion, I earnestly beg the working authorities to pay their earliest consideration to the above-stated proposals regarding the several examinations and the bubonic fever, which has not as yet shewn any decided change for the better, and I hope they will not fail to do something for the poor candidates, although the time at their disposal is very short.—Yours, &c.,

Nasik, Oct. 18. C. L.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Suggestions are coming forth from every direction for the postponement of the examinations to be held in the month of November, in consideration of the panic spread amongst the students and their well-wishers by the prevalence of the bubonic fever in the city of Bombay, and it would not be in the least amiss if I were to suggest a more reasonable course to be adopted by the authorities concerned therein.

It is, undoubtedly, true that none would like to visit a place which is abandoned by thousands for the infection thereof by such a mortal disease, but it is equally true that the students would not like the postponement of a test for which they are quite prepared and ready. Again, the authorities themselves will have to undergo many unnecessary inconveniences—unnecessary because they can be safely avoided—by such an unexpected interruption in the regular execution of their duties. It is, therefore, more convenient to the University, and much more desirable by the students, that the fixed place for the examinations should be changed. Supposing that the University postpones the examinations for a time, in the fond anticipation that the plague will disappear and the place will be freed from the infection thereof, what will she do when the plague insists upon infecting the place much longer than it is feared?

For the ways of the Almighty have been always unfathomable to men, and will ever remain so! In this case she must have recourse to no other course than to change the centre. In consequence of such considerations, it appears to me that the most advisable thing is that the centre must be changed both to the convenience of the University and to the relief of the poor worn-out students, the majority of whom are expected to be the flowers of the future generation.—Yours, &c.,

Palanpur, Oct. 17. A NOVICE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I have nothing more to say on this subject than what others have already done, I hope you will kindly allow me to express myself through the medium of your paper. The bubonic fever has scared away a number of students to their native places from Bombay. Although the Bombay dailies say that it is subsiding, the parents of most of these students are unwilling to send them to Bombay at such a time; consequently such students are in danger of losing a year. It would, therefore, be a boon to such students if the University examinations be postponed. Some of these examinations are drawing very near, and it is, therefore, high time for the Syndicate to express their wish as regards the postponement of the examinations. Assuming, however, that the Syndicate are unwilling to postpone the examinations, there is, in my opinion, no necessity for holding the Previous examination, as suggested by one of your correspondents, on the 2nd, 6th, and 7th of November, giving thereby three hilidays in the middle. The first day of Diwali falls, as a matter of fact, on the 5th, and the students appearing for the Previous examination would be inconvenienced in no way if it be held as usual on three successive days. Besides, the usual programme will enable some of the students at least to return to their native places (after the cares) of the examination are over) in time for the Diwali holidays.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 17. A DECCANIST.

IV.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter appearing under the heading "The examinations and the plague," in last Saturday's issue, and bearing my signature, has nothing to do with me. It is nothing but a fraud practised, not only on me, but the public, which ought to be exposed. I challenge the writer to come out in his true colours and tender an unqualified apology through the medium of your paper. Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, &c.,

MEHTA CHUNILAL DAYARAM.

P.S.—Most probably I wish to place the matter in the hands of the police.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE native journals are again filled this week with more or less intelligent criticism on the bubonic fever and the measures adopted for its suppression.

The *Indian Spectator* takes a sensible view of the situation:—The consensus of opinion among the doctors seems to be that the disease, still prevalent in Bombay, though abating, is neither contagious nor infectious, but miasmatic. It may have been an importation or a local development from abnormal meteorological conditions, poisoned grain or filth, or from two or more of these causes combined. It cannot, however, be doubted that filth under-ground and ever-ground, over-crowding and uncleanly habits give shelter and furnish a congenial breeding-ground for the poison. It is therefore a consolation to find the work of cleansing Bombay going on unrelaxed. We have only to hope that it will go on unabated throughout the length and breadth of the Island. At present, the work is confined more or less to Mandvi and small areas round the houses, in which a case occurs, in other parts of Bombay; and naturally so. But, there are filthy localities everywhere in the town, even on the fashion able Malabar and Cumballa Hills. Sporadic cases have occurred everywhere and anywhere. The poison may lurk at any of these places, and, therefore, it is necessary to have the whole Island cleansed. Nothing would be a greater error than to be lulled into inactivity by a false sense of security, simply because the cases are diminishing in number and in the ratio of mortality. Epidemics often wane and seem to die away, but only to re-appear with a vengeance. We must do our best to completely stamp out the disease, by leaving no place alone where the poison can lurk and breed-up again. It is good that the plague is abating and giving indications that it is only miasmatic, for this has enabled our kind-hearted Municipal Commissioner to modify the orders issued for the compulsory segregation of patients, disinfection of houses and destruction of infected property. The orders, indeed, seem to have been carried out in a way which created intense disaffection. The principle of segregation, of compelling the few to suffer for the sake of the many, is indeed sound; and reasonable persons cannot object to its being carried into effect, if it be imperatively necessary. But the unfortunate few who must be segregated have a right to have their own and their relations' susceptibilities respected. To take away every real patient and every one suspected of having the disease to the by no means very comfortable, and surely not congenial, hospital at Arthur Road, and not to allow even one single relative to visit the patient there, and to be wholly disregardful of the prejudices as regards eating and drinking, are proceedings which seem to be quite disproportionate to the nature and the extent of the plague. The complaints made by the Mandvi people in the matter were so many and so well substantiated that it is impossible to consider them pure and simple inventions. No great stretch of imagination is required to believe that the petty subordinates of the Municipality and Police found in the powers to segregate and destroy infected property, a new and fruitful engine for black-mail and zoolum. The worst feature of the discontent caused was that it was likely to lead to a wholesale concealment of cases; and this would have led to a false security, which would have been more ruinous than letting a patient remain and die amongst his relatives. It is good, therefore, that the Municipal Commissioner has been able to modify the previous orders. He has now prohibited the removal to the hospital of any but those who are poor and friendless and can have no medical aid, and who cannot be effectively segregated in their own houses. He has also directed that special care should be taken to respect the religious feelings and prejudices of the people in disinfecting houses, and that property should not be wantonly destroyed. Patients will henceforth be removable and property liable to be destroyed only on a written order to that effect from one of the medical men specially selected for the duty by the Municipality. Let people insist on the production of such order, and then there will be no unnecessary *zoolum*, no wanton sacrifice of the interests of the individual to the good of the whole community. Let people's minds have rest. That itself is a weapon to fight with death. At the meeting of our medical gentlemen, Dr. Dadysheth called attention to one point of importance, which the Municipal authorities should carefully bear in mind in the work of cleansing Bombay. Our water-pipes often are not air-tight, and in Europe they are known to have spread disease by taking in foul gases through their leakages. The best way to guard against such evils would therefore be to remove all those pipes which are close to gutters or cess-pools and keep them in places not likely to be contaminated. No care would be too great which aimed at keeping our supply of drinking-water above suspicion.

The *Gujerati* states: There is no substantial improvement in the health of the city. One result of enforcing the segregation rules was that fresh outbreaks were successfully concealed in some instances. We wish the large powers vested in the executive empowering them to segregate patients suffering from the bubonic plague had been used with more discretion and regard for the feelings of the parties concerned. Rightly or wrongly the feeling of the native community is strongly against the measure of segregation. Social customs, religious feelings and the strong natural ties of affection are in conflict with this sanitary precaution. The very idea of tearing off one's dear relative from those affectionately devoted to him and of his departing from the world without the usual religious ministrations is revolting to the mind of the native community. Under these circumstances the utmost discretion and tact should have been used by the authorities in enforcing isolation. That, however, did not happen, and everywhere there was such an amount of irritation and exasperation that but for the timely suspension of the rules by the Municipal Commissioner, there is no knowing what would have happened. A general strike amongst sellers of fruit, vegetable and grain, and servants was all but certain. That would have led to most serious consequences. An indignation meeting of the people had already been advertised and we are glad the Municipal Commissioners authoritative declaration on the question of segregation has mollified public feeling. There is nothing very unreasonable on the part of Hindus if they complain that Bhungees and Dheds should not be allowed to enter their hearths and homes for the purpose of cleaning or disinfecting them, when coolies and Marathas are available. In this matter we must say the Municipal authorities have shown deplorable want of tact and discretion. We have known of an instance in which Bhungees began making all sorts of inquiries of the survivors of a deceased person immediately after his death on the ground that they were authorised to do so. We concede that the higher authorities must never have sanctioned such impertinent and insolent interference on the part of the underlings. But good many foolish things were done in the name of law and sanitation without the knowledge of the superior officers. It is not for us to decide how far the alleged charge of corruption is well founded. All these things, however, explain the resentment and dissatisfaction which the new rules seem to have caused everywhere, and the memorial, which influential citizens addressed to Mr. Snow, very soberly states the circumstances which so much roused popular feeling.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—From the statistics given in the dailies it is apparent that the number of victims to the plague is gradually decreasing, and possibly within a week or so its ravages may no longer be heard. In the meanwhile segregation has been, it seems, enforced with such exasperating asperity that it has caused among people a deep sense of insecurity and dissatisfaction. When Mr. Snow announced the assumption of new powers, we were the first to warn him that, unless he and his assistants exercised great caution in that matter, their activity would be productive of distrust nay of opposition also. Unfortunately, however, what should have proved a convenient help-mate of the present sanitary arrangements, those in charge of segregation have successfully converted into a cause for alarm and distrust,—a circumstance over which a contemporary seems to have lost his head. He talks of burning houses, shooting people and what not, as if the people were a set of ignorant fools who had no self-respect, much less appreciation of personal safety and sanitation! The cost of segregation, flushing and cleaning the drains is, we believe, to be charged to the owners of houses: why may not then the machinery engaged be manned by men whose presence in any household would not offend the susceptibilities of the owners? Such arrangement is quite possible, but the underlings of the department have conjured up a nest of hornets round themselves, and they alone are responsible for the same. But suppose the relation of a sick person is willing and can afford to take all the necessary sanitary precautions, why need enforce segregation on him? From what Dr. Waters spoke at the last meeting of the Medical Union, evidently the new fever does not seem to be contageous, and consequently those entrusted with the enforcement of these exceptional powers should not have allowed their superfluous zeal to override prudence and sound common sense. We hope Mr. Snow will take care to see that no further offence is given to a people who are in such matters ever ready to help the cause of sanitation.

THE CALCUTTA SCARE.

Dr. Sanders has withdrawn the motion which he intended to bring forward at the special meeting of the Commissioners for the appointment of an independent body of medical gentlemen to inspect and report on the cases of plague, reported to have occurred in Calcutta, including those at present in the Isolation Hospitals. There is no necessity for the appointment of such a Committee, as the Bengal Government has already nominated a medical Board, with the Hon. Mr. Risley as president to make an independent enquiry into every case which occurs here. At the recent meeting some interesting questions were put to Dr. Simpson, asking him what difference there is between the plague bacillus and the organisms in the blood of patients suffering from other diseases; and also what knowledge he has of the bubonic plague. Dr. Sanders was also asked whether he has examined any of the persons said to be suffering from the plague, and if so, will he state the result of such examination?

Drs. Ross and Dyson had an interview with the acting Municipal Chairman on Thursday evening. They have examined bacteriologically the blood of the persons said to be afflicted with the plague, and have forwarded their report to the president of the Medical Board, the Hon. Mr. Risley. It is stated that they are not quite certain as to these cases being the plague, but they consider them sufficiently suspicious to justify isolation.

Two cases were reported on Friday to the Health Department as suspected plague, but on enquiry both turned out to be cases of ordinary fever. The patient in the General Hospital case has been isolated in the hospital pending a bacteriological examination by Drs. Cobb and Simpson who were still engaged with the case in the evening.

Dr. Banks arrived from Puri on Friday and reported himself to Dr. Simpson. He spent the forenoon in enquiring into the working of the Conservancy Department, and went round some of the worst parts of the town in the afternoon. He will superintend the work from Saturday beginning. It is believed, in the Burra Bazaar Ward in which the additional cleansing staff are still employed.

Dr. Dutt has obtained three days leave, and has gone on a visit to his father at Burdwan.

No fresh suspected plague cases are reported in Calcutta. In the municipal laboratory bacilli obtained from the blood of those attacked are being cultivated. A Zeiss microscope filled with high power objective reveals a short thick bacillus. In the same building are guinea pigs dying with all the symptoms of the plague, high fever and glandular swelling. They have been only pricked with a tiny syringe containing the serum in a minute quantity from the blood of the man Cotta at Howrah.

Dr. D. D. Cunningham has been appointed to advise the newly constituted Medical Board on bacteriological questions relating to the plague. Dr. Banks from Puri arrived in Calcutta, yesterday, and assumed charge of the appointment of Under-Health Officer.

It is understood that Dr. Banks' duties for the present will be entirely confined to reorganising the Conservancy Department.

CALCUTTA OPINION ON BOMBAY.

Indian Engineering writes:—The so-called "plague" has come and nearly gone. We can hardly refrain from concluding that it was got up for the glorification, *i.e.*, self glorification of one or two members of the Bombay Corporation; and we are confident that the unostentatious treatment of it, which undoubtedly recommended itself to the Health Officer of the Corporation, was the right one. Without any fuss all the precautions now being taken would certainly have been taken with this important advantage to Bombay that no quarantine on Bombay arrivals would have been put on at Alexandria and elsewhere; but with the disadvantage to the starters of the scare that certain more or less obscure members of the Municipality, would not have had their names brought into temporary prominence; the opportunity for self-advertisement, which in the slipshod English of the day has been "availed of," would not have occurred at this present time.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. S. TANDY, Staff Corps, is confirmed as Colonel on the Staff, vice, Brigadier-General Westmacott, C. B., appointed to command a District of the 2nd Class in Bombay.

THE following appointments have been made:—11th Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant E. H. Waring, Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 7th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. N. Davidson, supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer, vice, Vander Gucht, seconded. 10th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Hall from 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant L. Slater, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 4th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant J. A. Keble, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

SEVERAL alterations have been made in the constitution of the Army Corps for active service, and the Scots Greys are transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Cavalry Brigade; P. Battery R.H.A. from 1st Army Corps to 4th Cavalry Brigade; 58th Field Battery from 1st to 2nd Army Corps; 63rd from 3rd to 1st; 67th from 2nd to 1st; 1st Arg. and Suth. Highlanders from 1st to 3rd; 2nd Leicestershire from 1st to 2nd; 1st Suffolk from 2nd to 1st; 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade from 1st to 2nd; 1st Royal Sussex from 2nd to 3rd; 1st Royal Irish Rifles from 3rd to 1st; and 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers from the 3rd to the 1st.

THE cavalry regiments standing first for foreign service are the 3rd Hussars, and the 15th Hussars. The cavalry regiment to return home this winter is the 2nd Dragoon Guards. After it stands the 7th Hussars, now in Matabeleland, and which will be brought home, as soon as affairs justify its withdrawal. Next after the 7th Hussars comes the 21st Hussars. It is now on the point of embarking for Egypt, where it will remain presumably until the season 1898-99. The cavalry regiment in Ireland next for relief is the 13th Hussars, after which stands the 10th Hussars. No regiment was sent across to replace 15th Hussars, so that the Irish establishment is reduced by one regiment.

A REGIMENTAL dinner of the 40th Pathans was held, on Sept. 3, at the Charing Cross Hotel. There were present Capt. T. McKay, Lieut. W. H. Bunbury, and Lieut. T. R. Maclachlan. This is the first regimental dinner held in England by the regiment.

OWING to there being no more seized tobacco on hand for issue free to the troops on passage to foreign stations, arrangements have been made with the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Companies for the sale of tobacco on boardship to the troops at a uniform rate of 1s. 6d. per pound.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

THE Duke of York Stakes (handicap) of 2,000 sovs. by subscription of 5sovs. each, if declared; if left in a further subscription of 15sovs., and an additional subscription of 15sovs. for starters: the owner of the second to receive 150sovs., and the third 75sovs. out of the stakes; winners (selling races excepted) after September 3, at 0-30 p. m. 5lb., of any race value 400 sovs., 7lbs., twice of 400 or once of 1,000 14lbs. extra. "Jubilee" Course (one mile.) (59 subs., 24 of whom pay 5sovs. each.)—August 4, 1896.

London, Saturday, 10th October.

Mr J Bibby's ch f Chin Chin, by Philammon—By-and-By, 5yrs. 8st 7lbs. Jones 1
Duke of Westminster's ch f Rampion, by Amphion—Rydal, 3yrs, 8st 8lbs. Cannon 2
Mr Jersey's ch f Amberite, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs. Sharpies 3

(Winner trained by F Bates)

Betting: 25 to 1 against Chin Chin.

Won by a neck, eighteen lengths between second and third.

THE IMPERIAL PRODUCE STAKES.

The Imperial Produce Stakes of 3,000 sovs., the nominator of the winner to receive 200sovs, the nominator of the second 100sovs., the nominator of the third 50sovs., the owner of the second 200sovs., and the owner of the third 50sovs. out of the stakes; for the produce of mares covered in 1893, to run at two years old: colts 9st, fillies and geldings 8st. 11lbs; winner of 400sovs. to carry 5lbs; twice of 400sovs. or once of 900sovs. 10lbs. extra; those got by sires publicly advertised as having served (season 1893) thorough bred mares at less than 100bs. allowed 3lbs at less than 50gs. 5lbs; at less than 25gs. 7lbs; at less than 15gs. 10lbs. to be claimed at the time of naming; six furlongs on the Straight Course—192 subs., 30 of whom pay 1sov. each. Closed 14th November 1893.

London, Saturday, 10th October.

Lord Rosebery's b f Chalandry, by Goldfinch—Illuminata 1
Mr C D Rose's b f Cortezar, by Galliard—Agnes, Cannon 2
Lord Stanley's br f Redress, by Carlton—Redspider, Rickaby 3

(Winner trained by W. Walters, Jun.)

Betting: 4 to 7 Chelandry.

Won by three lengths; same distance between second and third.

THE CESAREWITCH.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap of 25 sovs each 10ft. with 500 added; winners of a handicap, after September 3, at 0-30 p. m., 5lb., of one value 450 sovs. 10lb. extra; the second to receive 200 sovs and the third 100 sovs out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs, the only forfeit if declared. Cesarewitch Course (two miles two furlongs and 35 yards.) (99 subs, 45 of whom declared).

London, Wednesday, 14th October.

Mr W Low's b c St Bris, by Fitz Simon—Kilia, 3yrs, 6st. 6lbs, M Cannon 1
Mr A P C-Iverts b c Chit Chat, 3yrs, 6st 4lbs, Robinson 2
Mr W Fulton's br m Laodamia, by Kendal—Chrysalis, 6 years, 8st 8lbs, Hunt 3
Mr J S Morrison's ch c Piety, by Satiety—Devotion, 3yrs, 6s 0
Mr R. Higham's b c Soliman, by St Simon—Aliboch, 4yrs, 6st. 11b 0
Mr B I Barnato's b c The Corsican, by Exile II—Warble, 4yrs, 6st. 4lbs 0
Lord Ellesmere's br f Lady Normanton, by Hampton—Lady Clarendon, 3yrs, 6st. 10lbs 0
Mr Whitworth's b m Alexina, by Penton, Queen Bess, 6yrs, 6st 4lbs 0
M R Lebaudy's ch c Count Schomberg, by Aughrim—Clonavara, 3yrs, 6st 4lbs 0
Lord Durham's b c Son O'Mine, by Isonomy—Aliboch, 5yrs, 6st 10lbs 0
Mr Theobald's b c Phœbus Apollo, by St Simon—Polynesia, 3yrs, 7st 0
Sir H Farquhar's b c Nouveau Riche, by Carlton—Novice, 3yrs, 7st 11lbs 0
Mr E Hobson's b c Vanguard, a, 7st 11lbs 0
Mr T Jennings' b m Cypria, by Carlton—Queen of Cyprus, 6yrs, 6st 12lbs 0
Mr A H Hudson's b f Fusilade, by Peter—Brown Bess, 4yrs, 6st 11b 0

(Winner trained by J Porter.)

Betting: 10 to 1 against St. Bris, 11 to 1 Chit Chat, 11 to 4 Laodamia.

Won by four lengths; a neck between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th October, compared with the Statement of 10th October, 1896:—

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,33,305	56,21,204
Do. do. at Branches	30,95,169	25,22,333
Other Deposits	3,10,86,781	3,08,71,863
Post Bills	3,228	3,463
Credits, undrawn	29,55,713	22,25,129
Rs...	5,88,74,196	5,72,44,017
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,22,15,670	1,22,15,995
Other authorised Securities	40,15,707	40,15,707
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	62,99,000	55,91,790
Loans do. do.	78,91,365	79,88,639
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,38,63,168	1,39,25,192
Dead Stock	4,11,475	4,11,475
Stamps and Stationery	22,004	21,975
Bullion	.....	.....
alances with other Banks	3,82,924	81,468
Cash	1,38,32,795	1,30,78,776
Rs...	5,88,74,196	5,72,44,017

A LETTER written by Mr. M'Kinley in 1890 has just been published and is widely quoted and comments upon by the free silver Press in America. In this letter Mr. M'Kinley says:—"I have always been in favour of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States and have so voted on at least two occasions during the time I have been in public life."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TEN days' quarantine against arrivals from Bombay has been imposed at Constantinople.

DETAILED estimates, aggregating Rs. 47,530, have been sanctioned for the construction of the buildings required for the experimental manufacture of cordite at Kirkee.

THE Inspector-General of Ornnance, Bengal Command, Colonel R. W ce, R.A., has been appointed to succeed Major-General Walker as Director-General of Ordnance in India, when the latter vacates the appointment in February next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SORELL, Commanding the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted an extension of the tenure of his command for a period of two years from the 27th May, 1897. Captain and temporary Major Purdon, second in command, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed Commandant of the 3rd Infantry provisionally, *vice* Colonel Salmon, who will shortly vacate.

IN the Medical Department of the Army affairs appear to be rapidly approaching a crisis. The vacancies are now over thirty, whilst at the examination last month only thirteen candidates were found sufficiently qualified to justify their acceptance, and when it is borne in mind that the age limit is up to 28 years, there surely must be something rotten in the state of affairs. "As far as I can learn," writes a London correspondent, "two of the most crying evils are the extended foreign tour, and the wretched pay of the junior ranks in India, where they are financially considerably worse off than at home." The present Secretary of State for War, with his intimate knowledge of the working of the Army in India, will no doubt be fully alive to grievances of this nature, and may be trusted to put things straight if any man can: while the prospect of the extinction of the Army Medical Staff from the failure of supply must surely waken even the officials of the War Office to the necessity of taking some action that will restore the attractions of the Service.

THE Army Medical Promotion Board appears to be drastically carrying out its principle of selection, no less than three Brigade-Surgeons having been passed over in the last *Gazette*. These supersessions bring Dr. Burnett into the administrative grade. He will in all probability take up the post of P. M. O. in Upper Burma vacated by Surgeon-General Churchill on promotion.

AN unfortunate accident occurred on Sunday near Jutogh, whereby a coolie lost his life. A clerk in one of the Simla Government offices had gone out shooting and was following up a wounded pheasant down a khud. He fired at the bird and killed it, and at the same time hit a coolie with three shots in the stomach. The man when hit, it appears, lost his head, and falling over a rock smashed his head. The clerk immediately had the body carried in, and a *post mortem* as well as some coolies' evidence corroborated the facts of the story. The shots only just broke the skin as the coolie was quite 30 yards away when the shot was fired. It was lucky the sportsman acted with such promptitude.

THE area under paddy in the principal rice-producing districts in Lower Burma is 5,190,912 acres, or an increase of 109,909 over last year, but 66,352 acres have been destroyed by floods. The rains in Lower Burma have been favourable and the standing crops are healthy and prospects are good.

WE have just converted the 1st Bengal Cavalry into a Lancer Regiment, but according to some of the Continental military journals, there is some reaction apparent against the lance both in France and Germany. A Committee is at present sitting in Paris to decide the question of the rearmament of the French Cavalry, which will be finally settled in the course of the next few months. But the War Minister has already definitely made up his mind that no matter what their report may be all regiments shall be armed uniformly, the principle of giving the fist rank lances and the second swords being considered absolutely pernicious. This of course is in direct conflict with recent military opinion in India. In Germany the ardent Champions of the lance, loudest among whom has been the Emperor, are now, it is said, showing signs of wavering fidelity. But the reasons adduced, that so many men were wounded by their comrades in the recent manœuvres, and that the long time required to train the troopers to the use of a difficult weapon might be much better employed, would make our Indian lancers smile, and such reports must be received with great reserve. Still it is worth noting that there are many critics on the Continent who still hold out against the modern tendency to extol the lance at the expense of the sabre.

A PUBLIC famine relief meeting was held at the Kaiserbagh on Thursday evening, at Lucknow, presided over by the Commissioner. There was a representative attendance and the District Officer and the City Magistrate were present. Resolutions in furtherance of the relief of present and prospective distress were passed and a strong executive committee appointed with the Deputy Commissioner as president and the City Magistrate as vice-president, and also a sub-committee for the city. Between three and four thousand rupees were subscribed in the hall, and it was announced that the Husainabad and Shah Najif trusts would contribute fifteen thousand and five thousand rupees respectively. The Taluqdars Association donate fifteen hundred rupees, and all sections of the community are invited to contribute to the fund.

FROM the annual Musketry report it would appear that some interesting experiments were carried out, last year, at the Changla Gali School. It was decided to test how far ammunition would stand being placed in water, and the superiority of the solid drawn over the rolled cartridge-case was strikingly established. The former gave good results even after immersion extending over many days; but with the rolled case the powder becomes sodden in a short time and the cartridge is useless. Cordite cartridges (solid-drawn cases) were kept in water for a month, and the percentage of missfires was only 17, while of those that went off the mean absolute deviation was only 77. This is most satisfactory, for the test was far more severe than is ever likely to occur with service conditions. Experiments with the Lee-Metford rifle at long ranges was also undertaken. An arrangement of screens 20 yards square formed the target, the intention being to represent a small column of infantry. The range, as taken by the mekometer, the best and most accurate of modern range-finders, was about 3,200 yards. The sights were adjusted to 2,600 yards and volleys were fired; but as the strike of the bullets could not be seen the sights were raised first to 2,700 and afterwards to 2,800 yards. This was a mistake, for it was found afterwards that with the orig inal sighting, the bullets had dropped all round the screens and 15 hits were counted. This was good shooting at such an extreme range: the volleys at 2,700 and 2,800 yards all went far beyond the screens. It is plain that the Lee-Metford does not lose its accuracy even at the longest ranges which are ever likely to be necessary in an action.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Secretary to the Madras Government. The new Secretary will, we believe, be known as the Financial Secretary. It is said that for some years past there has been ample work for such an official, but that since the enlargement of the Legislative Council and the right of interpellation, with the consequent increased work entailed in formulating answers, the necessity has been imperative. The title of Financial Secretary will suggest to some that the appointment has been created in order to give greater scope to the mania of one Member of the Executive Council for the scrutiny of annas and pies. Another year even more scathing G. O.'s will be issued, it may be thrught, regarding the price of the belts of Municipal peons, the starvation allowances of pauper lunacies and the wilful waste of giving free to dying patients luxuries about the lack of which they will never complain in the newspapers.

A PESHAWAR correspondent informs us that some time ago a communication was sent direct to General Ghulam Hyder, insisting upon his withdrawing the Afghan levies from Mittai in Bajour as the country was outside the sphere of the Amir's influence. His reply was that he was only obeying orders in occupying the valley, and that the Amir must be addressed direct. This goes to show that Abdul Rahman has wilfully broken through the terms of the Durand Agreement, and it remains to be seen whether he will pay any regard to the latest strong remonstrances of the Government of India.

THE numerous friends of Mr. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, will hear, with deep regret, of the death of Mrs. Scott at Mandalay, after a brief illness. Mrs. Scott was not in good health when she arrived here from home a few months since, and as the damp climate of Rangoon seriously affected her, she and her husband left for Upper Burma a few weeks since intending to proceed to the upper reaches of the Chindwin, apparently they were unable to carry out the proposed tour and were compelled to proceed to Mandalay, where Mrs. Scott died on Thursday. last During several seasons Mrs. Scott accompanied her husband on long and arduous journeys to the most distant parts of the Shan States where no European had ever been before, her most recent journey being from Bangkok, where her husband had been acting as British Minister, to meet the French section of the Buffer State Commission. It is probable that the hardships of these journeys seriously undermined Mrs. Scott's health. The loss is all the heavier for Mr. Scott, in that it is only a few weeks since he lost his mother, to whom as "a tribute of reverenee and gratitude," his book on Burma was dedicated.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to Government by the son and daughters of the late Prince Nyaung Yan, who died in Calcutta in 1885, after taking refuge with the British Government against the oppressive rule of King Thebaw. Nyaung Yan was the eldest son of the late King Mindun Min, and as such claimed to be the rightful heir to the throne of Burma. The Government of India granted him a substantial monthly allowance and continued to support his widow after his death. His children are now said to be in dire straits for want of money, and it is a matter for consideration whether Government might not make some suitable provision for them on the distinct understanding that no further pecuniary assistance will be given.

SIGNOR LUGI MANZOTTI, the well-known author of several popular ballets, among which are "Excelsior" and "Amor," has announced another for this season, called "Sport," which, from all I have been able to gather, will (says the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) be magnificent. The name roused so much curiosity that the author has given the public a few hints as to what may be expected. to "Bicycling," he said, "will form a great part of the ballet, but I cannot dedicate a great tableau to it because of its instability. The bicycle and immobility have nothing in common. The wheel scene treats of a company of bicyclists, men and women—the latter in rational costume—who stop at a small inn in the country for refreshments, and there improvise a country fete, in which the bicycle will figure largely, and for which Signor Marenco is writing some very characteristic music, where bells, horns, and trumpets predominate. Among other there will be races, and the last tableau will represent the apotheosis of sport in all its manifestations, hunting, shooting, fencing, climbing, skating, bicycling, rowing, etc. Of big tableaux, such as the triumphs of Cæsar in 'Amor,' there will be five, the first dedicated to climbing, with a scene representing the accession of the Rocking in the United States; the second to skating with a night scene of a carnival on a frozen Canadian lake; the third Longchamps on the day of the Grand Prix; the fourth, a regatta at Venice; and the fifth, the Apotheosis of Sport before meintioned. This however will not be all. These five will be joined by lesser ones, illustrating sport in all its developments." When Signor Manzotti was questioned as to the difficulties of training the ballerine, he smiled and said that it was not so hard as might seem at first sight, especially the bicycling, as all the ladies were fervent cyclists and clever in the use of their "bikes." "I, I only," he added, with a laugh, "know nothing whatever about it."

SIR JOHN LAWES, in his letter to the papers this week on the wheat crop, gives significant figures relative to the food resources of the United Kingdom. He assumes that to feed the average population of the United Kingdom over the harvest year ending August, 1897, at six bushels per head, would require thirty million quarters of wheat, of which we could supply only a little over seven millions leaving nearly twenty-three millions to be imported in 1894-5 it seems that we imported over three million quarters more than we wanted, and the result was a fall in prices and an accumulation of stocks. Most of this, however, has now been used up, and if we do not over-import an improvement in prices may now be expected. Sir John has almost come to the important conclusion that prices of wheat in some countries have approached the point at which it does not pay to export.

BRIGHT weather was associated with the third stage of the Newmarket First October Meeting on Oct. 1, and the large company present included the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Capital sport was witnessed and no less than seventy-seven horses competed in the eight events. The Jockey Club Stakes, which was the chief event of the week brought out ten starters, and Persimmon, despite giving weight away to all his opponents, followed up his Derby and St. Leger successes in gallant style from Sir Visto, who won the Derby last year, and Laveno, who accounted for the Jockey Club Stakes a twelvemonth since. A splendid struggle was witnessed for the Water Hall Plate, the judge being unable to separate Mr. Jersey's Palmerston and Capt. Laing's Padishah. The stakes were subsequently divided. The American gelding Sandia easily landed the Double Trial Plate for Mr. P. Lorilard, and Mr. T. Leader's Tinsley took the Apprentices' Plate. Sir R. Waldie Griffith secured the Welter Handicap and the First October Two-year-old Stakes, the former race with the Dowager and the other with Princes Anne. After a good race, Mr. J. B. Clayton's Santa Stella beat Lord Arlington's Butter in the Forty-ninth Triennial Produce Stakes, and Mr. C. Littlefield's David II. outstayed all opposition in a Maiden Plate.

A DECREE has been issued in Paris severing the Colony of the Ivory Coast from the general Government of West Africa and giving administrative autonomy to French Guinea, the political and executive direction of which will be nevertheless maintained by the General Government.

WE are all familiar with the sight of the swallows gathering for their autumn migration on the suburnier lands. The cold fingers of the coming winter have gently touched the earth in early September as a warning of what is to come, and the birds know the signal, and prepare to leave their nesting land. But it is not everyone who has been privileged to see the actual passing of the swallows on their flight southward. Mr. C. J. Cornish, in a remarkably interesting letter to the *Times*, gives a very beautiful description of a migration night on Chiswick Eyot:—It was a dark, dripping evening, and the thick osier bed on Chiswick Eyot was covered with wet leaf. Between five and six o'clock immense flights of swallows and martins suddenly appeared above the eyot, arriving, not in hundreds, but in thousands. The air was thick with them, and their numbers increased from minute to minute. Part drifted above in clouds, twisting and kept sweeping just over the osier wreath. Thousands skimming so thickly that the tops of the willows, blotted out for

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE THREATENED FAMINE.

SPEAKING of the threatened famine, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Once more, after a lapse of twenty years, there is every probability of the country being unfortunately overtaken by famine. Having gone elaborately into the history of famines during the last one hundred and fifty years and upwards, the Famine Commissioners, who reported on the disastrous famines of 1876-77, were of opinion that on an average the recurrence of a famine in parts of the country may be expected every twelve years, and that of one overtaking the entire country once in 54 years. It is altogether unnecessary at this time of the day to remaind the reader of the established fact, confirmed by the Famine Commissioners themselves, that "the devestating famines to which the provinces of India have from time to time been liable, are, in all cases, to be traced directly to the occurrence of seasons of unusual drought, the failure of the foodcrops on which the subsistence of the population depends." It was investigated by the same body that droughts, owing to climatic and other physical causes, occurred during the last century and upwards, in rigions whose total rainfall averages from 20 to 35 inches. It is within the zone of these regions that the great famines have taken place, namely, of 1837-38 in the North-West Provinces—a terrible famine worse than that of 1870-77—of 1868-69 in Rajputana, and of 1876-77 over nearly the whole of the Peninsula of Southern India. The famine of 1837 affected the whole country between Allahabad and Delhi, its severity being most felt between Cawnpur and Agra. The area covered was 1,13,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 3 crores. The imperfect statistics collected in those days inform us that about a lakh of people were employed on relief works for several months at a cost of about 20 lakhs, besides private charities amounting to about 3½ lakhs. The mortality was estimated by Col. Baird Smith at about 8 lakhs, though the popular opinion of the day was that it was nearer 15.

The drought of 1868-69 affected the same provinces though in the interval famines of a less severe character had occurred in 1854 in Madras, in 1859-60 in the Upper provinces, and in 1865 in the eastern district of Madras, bordering on the coast, reaching as far as Orissa, where owing to the difficulties of inland communication and bad sea, at the very least 10 lakhs of the population, or one-third, had died. The famine of 1865-69 in the N. W.-Provinces necessitated 35,000 persons being daily employed for fully 12 months on work while 18,000 daily received gratuitous relief. But the mortality was appalling. Even in those days the vital statistics were imperfect. But imperfect as they were, they recorded as many as 12 lakhs of deaths, due, mainly, it is officially stated, "not to direct starvation, but to diseases obscurely connected with draught and famine—cholera, small-pox and fever." There were minor famines in 1873 and 1875. Then came the last of the great famines in Southern India. The Famine Commissioners are constrained to observe in regard to this most calamitous occurrence that "in respect of the area and population affected, and the duration and the intensity of the distress the most grievous calamity of its kind experienced in British India since the beginning of the century. The area affected was 2 lakhs square miles with a population of 3½ crores! It must be said in connection with this famine that at first the Indian Government held the occurrence very lightly. They were more or less deeply engaged in the dark plot to overthrow the Ameer of Afghanistan and occupy his dominions rather than devoting their attention to grave domestic affairs. But the vigilance of the press and the terrible character of the famine soon after made them alive to their responsibilities. Sir Richard Temple was deputed on its behalf as a Famine Delegate, and it was his inhuman policy of restricting food grains to the extent of one pound only per diem for the amshed, which in the first stage decimated the starving wholesale. Dr. Cornish and Mr. Digby were the two persons, who, above all others, indignantly protested against this inhuman policy of Sir Richard. It scandalised the country and it scandalised the English nation, who with its characteristic philanthrophy, at once opened, through the Lord Mayor of the day, a big subscription. This special act of benevolence shamed the Government of India into at once superseding Sir Richard Temple's orders and issued other more liberal instructions for the support and maintenance of the weak and the abis-bodied which eventually was instrumental in diminishing the initial appalling mortality.

It may not be uninstructive in this place to give the reader a broad idea of the scarcities and famines which overtook India between 1769 and 1878, according to the table given by the Famine Commissioners.

	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Rajputana and C. India.	Bombay.	Madras.	All India.
Total No. of Scarcities	4	9	8	9	8	21
Total No. of years affected by Famines.....	5	9	9	10	10	24
Total No. of years of Interval without Famine.....	104	100	100	99	99	85
Average No. of years of Interval without Famine..	26	11	11	11	12	4

As to the cost of the different scarcities and famines, commencing from 1803, it amounted to 24 crores. But it may be truly said that the efforts of a most elaborate and organised character to alleviate the miseries of famine commenced in Lord Northbrook's time, when Bengal first, and the North-We t Provinces and Oudh afterwards, were overtaken by famine. To that noble and sympathetic Englishman, who was Viceroy from 1872 to 1876, we owe to-day the first broad principles how to take scientific and organized measures for famine relief. All honour to that Viceroy for whose deep and abiding sympathy the Indian people must ever feel warmly grateful. Thus it was that for the first time, the famines of 1873-74 entailed on the Government a cost of 6¾ crores, and for the second time, the famines of 1876-78, entailed a further cost of 11½ crores.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE possibility of bringing the interminable war in Atjeh to a close by blockading the coast, is once more occupying public attention in Holland. The arguments in favour of the scheme are set forth in detail in an article in the *Vaderland*, entitled "De Pacificatie van Atjeh," by a writer who signs himself "Pacator." His principal postulate (says the *Times'* Brussels correspondent) is that, by depriving the inhabitants of supplies, internal dissensions would be aroused. The Dutch would take advantage of these to bring over to their side the party disposed to peace and to make terms with the others. An estimate of the cost of the proposed operations is given. On the north and east coasts the presents of powerfull warships would be necessary which, lying at anchor by day, would mount guard at night by slowly cruising up and down. For the west coast a small fleet of fast steamers is deemed sufficient.

[illegible]tor" anticipates and deals with the various [illegible]hich may be raised to his plan. That of [illegible]is briefly disposed of upon the plea [illegible]humane, and that his device is a [illegible]for bringing a long and shame[illegible]to an end. The objection [illegible]ong the coast would be [illegible]and inconveniences [illegible]is met with the [illegible]ncouraging the [illegible]across their [illegible]ices. The [illegible]herefore [illegible]ction [illegible]

[illegible]to the papers on [illegible]gures relative to [illegible]Kingdom. He [illegible]pulation of the [illegible]year ending [illegible]d, would re[illegible]of which we [illegible]illions, leav[illegible]imported. [illegible]over three [illegible]and the [illegible]ation of [illegible]used [illegible]ent [illegible]

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

THE rebels are now surrendering in large numbers. Col. Alderson, who has reported the Mazoe district clear of rebels, goes to Hartley on Oct. 4 with 300 men to attack Masongombi. Major Watts has returned to duty after being exonerated from blame in connection with the execution of the rebel chief Makoni.

Sir Frederick Carrington has telegraphed to the Colonial Office an account of the doings of Col. Baden-Powell and the 7th Hussars in Rhodesia, from which it would appear that they have gained important victories, and the rebels are surrendering in large numbers. Col. Baden-Powell reports, that the health and conduct of the 7th Hussars and other men is "excellent." Baden-Powell's corps suffered severely from the heat and want of corn, and the men had to be put upon reduced ratoins of horseflesh.

Mr. Rhodes is returning to the Matoppos to hold a further indaba. A *Telegraph* despatch says that Sir Charles Metcalfe is ill from fever.

There was serious fighting on the Mazoe River on Sept. 26-28. One engagement lasted ten hours, when the whites were fairly hemmed in by the rebels, who were well armed. Casualties:—Wounded.—Lieut. Sampson Gough French, 1st Royal Irish Regt., bullet through fleshy part of thigh; Corpl. George Tully, Rhodesia Horse, bullet splinters in hand, abdomen, and thigh.

Major Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Bn, Duke of Wellinton's (West Riding Regt.), is seriously ill with dysentery in hospital at Gwelo.

During the rising in Matabeleland fifty men have died from wounds received in action and eighty-seven have received less serious injuries. Those reported as missing and supposed to have been murdered number 138.

SPEECH BY MR. RHODES.

At an entertainment given in honour of Col. Napier, who, at the beginning of the outbreak in Matabeleland, was in command of all the forces in the country, Mr. Rodes made a long speech, in which he set forth his opinion, not only of the present position of Matabeleland, but also of its future prospects. After referring to the friendly relations between the Administrator, Earl Grey, and himself, Mr. Rhodes is reported to have said:—

"If you were to look at what is most pleasant in life, I think that you would find that the development of a country as big as France, Germany, and Spain combined would be work that would be pleasant to any one. You have been good enough to give my name to the country which you occupy. In viewing the various courses which a man pursues in life, I cannot think of any pleasanter course than in developing a country in which the inhabitants have so firm a belief. When I viewed the country in the various commandoes that I have been in, I found now good the country is. I find it is admirable for agriculture; it is without a rival in reference to stock; and I feel quite clear about the future even if the mineral development be not what you expect it to be. I repeat to you what I have repeatedly said to shareholders: the world has never met with a country which for 400 miles in length and 200 miles on either side is mineralised in every direction and contains paying properties as this does. . . . The war has not been an unmixed evil. You have the offer, which is almost concluded, of a railway by 1897, and we have given our pledge to Salisbury to unite you by speedy railway communication. Those who are here as representatives of companies and syndicates will be able to deal with their properties on a fair basis; but with meal at £7 or £8 a muid and timber at such high prices, you would find it very difficult to work any mine and make it pay; so that I would put it to you that the war has not been an unmixed evil, for it will bring speedy railway communication, on which all your success is based." He then went on to say:—"I am among you, and you have done me the favour of giving this country my name. My return for this will be to make this country as great as I can. Please remember that I individually respect and feel for anyone who has had the feeling of adventure strong enough to come out of civilisation, and to take his risks of this country. We have endless risk, and a barbarism all around, not a pleasure of association; and everyone of you is anxious to make his position, naturally so, and we must all work together with that object. Do not let us think for one moment that we are in a country of no prospects; we are in a country with every prospect." After making some allusions to the charter, Mr. Rhodes proceeded:—"With the enormous mass of minerals that exists, I believe that 60,000 claims have already been pegged. I am perfectly certain that you will find any quantity of payable gold. And then when you get the rights of civilised citizens, I see the way to glide from my position to a representation by the people, and from that to a state of self-government by the people. . . . I would be the first to say that (the charter) is only a temporary one, and that our government must be first by an elective system and finally by a full and complete system. . . . What I said the other day. . . . I repeat, amalgamation with the Cape would not be justice to this community on account of the distance, but you can grow into a self-governing body, and our course now is to advance, and that is a future that those who remian must consider. . . . The future is big; it is fast bringing up the railway, and then out of those endless mineral belts certain reefs will vary, and we shall grow into a big community; and while we accept the present system, we will look at the future, which will bring as a share in the government of the country. We shall develop the State, not on lines of antagonism with the rest of South Africa, but in harmony with it. We must be careful; we cannot take responsibility at present; the temporary position suits us. With railway comunication will come proper development and proper working of the reefs that we possess. As soon as that occurs, and our population increases, we shall have the confidence to take the responsibility of our position, and we shall take that position, not in antagonism to the rest of the States of South Africa, but in perfect harmony with them. . . . In so far as I am personally concerned, I have been a happy man since I have been among you. Thanks to Earl Grey. He consults me on the various questions that arise, and that gives me work to do, and the great secret of life is work. And if you think of work you will agree with me when I say that I know no one that has the work that Earl Grey has to do. The endless expenditure, and the thought how it should be met; the number of people he has to see, and the varied work of administration. We have a full knowledge that this is a country for the white man, and, with the support of the people, it will be one of the best States in South Africa. . . . I intend to remain with you; and I can say that since I have been in the country I have been a happy man.

THE KAISER'S ALLEGORY OF PEACE.

THE *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on September 30:—"At the Emperor's wish, to-day being the anniversary of Empress Augusta's birthday, an allegory of peace in the form of an engraving and executed by the Emperor appeared. Underneath the Emperor has written: 'Nobody a favour and nobodody any harm—Wilhelm I. R.' The drawing, which is rich in figures, embodies in its whole the concluding sentences of the speech which the Emperor made at the festal banquet in Frank fort on the Main' after the unveiling of the Emperor William's monuments. Those sentences have the following wording: 'And thus I nope that each one of you will also agree with me 'that is our duty to esteem our people in arms and to honour them, that the German Michael may, as hitherto, shining in golden armour and standing in front of the throne of the temple of peace of the world, make it his care that evil spirits are never able to disturb the peace of your country unrevenged.'

A wide open church door, the outside pillars of which are borne by powerful lions, gives one a free view of a group of female figures, representing the [illegible]blessings of peace. Music, Instructions, Trade, and the Arts are at their several [illegible]In the background are pillars support[illegible]on which, between palms, the word [illegible]e; above it on the arch are angles [illegible]ents of Music. As protector of this [illegible]ce stands armed the over life-size [illegible]an Micheal on the steps. His [illegible]ated by the Crown, his robe is [illegible]on his breast is the iron cross; [illegible]d is placed on his sword, and [illegible]s the bottom of the steps [illegible]arkness, of revolution, and [illegible]r devils with horns and [illegible]n at the angel. The one [illegible]s courge, the third a [illegible]a flaming sword. The [illegible]e. Further down the [illegible]which complete the [illegible]h wild force at the

A CHAPTER OF NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

DEATH OF CAPT. H. B. LANG R. N.

THE Admiralty have received with much regret a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, dated at Nagasaki, Sept. 25, reporting that a boat belonging to H. M. S. Narcissus, was capsized on Sept. 11, at Fish River, Grossevitch Bay, and that Capt. Henry B. Lang, R. N., and Able Seamen, John Flannagan, Jesse Ousley, and John B. Pearce, were drowned.

Capt. Henry Briggs Lang, who commissioned the Narcissus at Portsmouth in November 1895, was born in 1845, and entered the Navy as cadet in 1859. His commissions bear date, Sub-Lieutenant, 1865; Lieutenant 1866; he having been promoted from the Royal yacht; Commander, 1880; Captain 1889. As a midshipman he was on board the Bombay when that ship took fire and was destroyed off Montevideo in 1864, when 97 officers and men perished.

LIEUTENANT AND SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

The Admiralty also received the following telegrams from the Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station:—

(1) Victoria (B.C.), Oct. 1.—Deeply regret having received from Satellite, dated Unalaska, Sept. 6, report of death by drawing through swamping of boat, of following officer and seven men, all of Satellite:—Lieut. Gerald A. Heyman; Henry James Ricketts, Frederick Williams, both petty officers first class; Henry G. White, leading seamen. Following able seamen:—William Gatrell, Frank E. Blake, George A. Salter, William A. Crundwell.

(2) Following further particulars: Satellite, accident Unalaska. Galley left ship, evening, Sept. 6, in charge of Lieut. Heyman, who volunteered to bring off two men from Spit Head Point. Unable to return to ship in dingey, owing to strength of squalls. Returning ship galley unable to make headway. Violent squalls. Made water gradually. Put before wind. Before reaching beach boat swamped. One survivor. One body, Blake, recovered up to 12th. Satellite expected daily. Full inquiry will be held.

Lieut Gerald Archibald Heyman joined the Service as naval cadet in 1876, being promoted to his present rank in 1885. At the time of his death he was senior Lieutenant of the Satellite. Mr. Heyman was a Sub-Lieutenant of the Myrmidon during the military and naval operations in the Eastern Soudan at Suakin, 1884-85, and for his service received the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's bronze Star.

ACCIDENT TO THE MELPOMENE.

An unfortunate accident has occurred on board the Melpomene during the heavy weather last week. She was taking out relief crews for the Widgeon and Sparrow, and was trying to reach Plymouth for shelter, when Lieut. Burder—who was going out to take command of the Widgeon—the gunner, and a party of men went forward to secure the gear. An enormous sea came on board, and the party were swept off their feet and hurled against the protection [illegible]or the, forward guns. Lieut. Burder had his thigh [illegible]oken a petty officer had some ribs broken, and [illegible]ers were a good deal knocked about. The Mel[illegible]me put back to Portsmouth.

[illegible]: Majesty's screw-sloop Wild Swan is [illegible]ported [illegible]on the Central American coast.

THE HALT AT DONGOLA.

TROOPS RETURNING.

SIR H. H. KITCHENER'S promotion to the rank of Major-General was officially notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 29.

The Sirdar, on Sept. 24, held a review of the whole expeditionary force. The troops were afterwards removed to a place about three miles from Dongola, where a new camp is to be formed, Dongola itself being considered insanitary. The North Staffordshire Regt. left, on Sept. 26, by steamer for Cairo. Commander Colville is travelling to the base by the same boat, under the care of Surg.-Major Sloggett. The second brigade, under Major Macdonald, comprising the 11th Bn, under Major Jackson, Gordon Highlanders; the 12th, under Major Townshend; and the 13th, under Major Collinson; three squadrons of cavalry, under Adjutant Peyton, Capt. Adams and Sherif Effendi (commanding), Capt. Peake's battery of field artillery, and four companies of the Camel Corps, under Major Tudway, all proceed south to occupy and garrison El Debbeh, Merawi, and Handak.

Telegrams from Dongola state that the Sirdar and the members of his staff have proceeded southward on a tour of inspection as far as El Debbeh and Merawi. They will there receive the submission of sheikhs and others who have expressed their readiness to surrender practically the whole province. The Dervishes are now retreating beyond El Debbeh, on the road to Omdurman. Their losses in the course of their retreat are now estimated at 200 killed and a large number wounded. The Mahdi's family have been sent in to the English camp by the Khalifa. Among the property abandoned by the Dervishes are some coats of mail dating from the days of the Crusaders and a number of sporting guns. The newspaper correspondents are already leaving Dongola for Egypt.

New clothing is being issued to the troops at the front.

The new gunboat has returned to Dongola with a number of prisoners, including the wife and son of one of the principal Dervishes, who, together with Wad el Bishara, had only escaped from their house a few minutes before Commander Robertson entered.

Reuter's Suakin correspondent telegraph on Sept. 30:—"Disputes are reported to have broken out among the Khalifa's followers, in consequence of which the various Emirs are careful to keep their own men around them. The Khalifa's influence is greatly on the wane, and he is described as being very apprehensive of the Egyptian troops advancing to Omdurman."

Reuter's agency learns that no advance south of Dongola is contemplated this year. The whole province of Dongola will be held, Korti and El Debbeh—both strategical points on the road to Dongola from the south—being permanently garrisoned. Armed steamers will patrol the river to prevent any advance on the fronk.

On the question of a further advance it is pointed out that, in any case, the present condition of the Egyptain finances renders such a course impossible. Difficulties exist in this direction in consequence of opposition to the floating of a loan for the advantage of Egypt.

It is intended to reorganise the province of Dongola and to appoint Government officers—British and Egyptian—for the administration of the country. A police force will be constituted. Col. Rundle will probably be appointed commandant at Dongola.

No British troops will be kept at the front except a machinegun contingent and engineers. In addition to the main garrison a brigade of Egyptian troops will hold Korti and El Debbeh.

It is regarded as unlikely that the Dervishes will make any attack up on Dongola, but in any case perfect confidence is felt in the power of the Egyptian garrison in the province to repel any such movement. At the same time, the opinion is expressed that it is wrong to suppose that the power of the Dervishes is broken, and in the event of any further Egyptian advance being decided upon, it is regarded as certain that they would fiercely contest Omdurman.

With regard to the railway, Reuter's Agency is informed that this line will be completed to Kaibar, the last cataract north of Dongola, and that the stern wheelers will ply between the terminus there and the open water.

A rumour has been current in Cairo to the effect that the Khedive brought to Europe a draft scheme of Egyptian independence, and it is remarked that when he was in Paris he had an interview with M. Hanotaux.

FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

The French papers, of Sept. 30, published the following telegram from Cairo:—"The British attempt to obtain from the banks an advance of twenty-six million francs on the security of the Egyptian revenue, in order to defray the cost of the Dongola Expedition, is causing great excitement. The existing Convention or International Act authorises such an advance, when the Egyptian revenue has been collected and the expenditure it is meant to cover is not provided for in the ordinary Egyptian Budget. It is asserted that the Committee of the French holders of the Egyptian Debt means to resist, by the aid of the law courts, this fresh violation of the guarantees provided for the service of the debt.

A FRIENDLY AUSTRIAN VIEW.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 30:—

The *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, to-day has a remarkably friendly article on the expedition to Dongola, in which full justice is done to the admirable organisation of the force and the gallantry of the troops. The article, if inspired, is of some political importance, not only in view of the eventual raising of the Egyptian Question by one or other of the Powers, but also as evidence of the feeling towards England. The writer begins by remarking that while the French, who usually follow with suspicious eyes every British movement in Africa, are absorbed in arranging the Russian fetes, the British Soudan Expedition has attained results, the importanee of which is hardly appreciated by the rest of Europe. The expendition has regained for Egypt lost trrriories of enormous extent, restored England's prestige, and inspired the Egyptian troops with self-respect and with confidence in their European leaders. All hope of regaining the lost province had been abandoned, but England works carefully and consistently, and whenever she wields her protectorate over any portion of the world she rules effectively, and knows how to vindicate to the protected people the glory of the British name. France, the most interested Power, will, notwithstanding her loudly-manifested national jealousy, and in spite of the visit of the Khedive to Paris, allow England to pursue her course, and to crown her recent success by the reconquest of Khartoum. In the event, Great Britain will really be omnipotent in Egypt, and no European action will be able to shake or destory her position.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY AND SILVER.

MR. M'KINLEY is now said to have a greater chance of being elected to the Presidency of the United States than Mr. Bryan.—Mr. J. B. Thacher has declined to stand as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York, as he is opposed to free silver. He has, however, stated that he will vote for Mr. Bryan on State issues.—A letter addressed by Prince Bismark to Governor Culberson of Texas—in which he suggests that the United States should lead the way to international bimetallism by adopting alone the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one—is being scattered broadcast over the Republic by Mr. Bryan's managers. It is pointed out that Prince Bismarck's letter is aimed at England; inasmuch as Bryan and free silver would mean the virtual repudiation of forty per cent. of foreign indebtedness. England is the largest foreign creditor of the United States, Germany one of the smallest. This repudiation would strike England a serious blow; while, on the other hand, should free trade come in with free silver, Prince Bismark believes that Germany would secure the bulk of the new trade, and not England.

The New York correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—By reason of its momentous issue, as well as by its new features and characteristics, the Presidential canvass now convulsing the country is the most remarkable in American history since that of 1860. It is undoubtedly a difficult campaign for people in England to follow. It is for people on the spot; for there are no fewer than seven distinct parties in the field, each on a different platform. Not all these parties are general in their operation. Two or three of them are not active except in a few States. Four of them, however, will remain in the field until the election in November. When Congress adjourned last summer forty-seven members of the Senate had committed themselves to free silver, forty-two were opposed to it, and one of the Senatorial seats in Delaware was vacant. The advocates of sound money are counting upon a net gain of seven seats. There are five parties directly engaged in the conflict over the gold standard. Two are for the existing currency system; three are for the unlimited coinage of silver. Judging from some of the London and provincial newspapers, there is an impression in England that the tariff is dropping out of sight in the Presidential campaign, and that the Republican party is now devoting all its energies to the salvation of the gold standard. The hundred and odd speeches Mr. M'Kinley has made since his nomination at St. Louis in June show conclusively that there is no ground for this feeling. The tariff is, in fact, the only question Mr. M'Kinley can discuss with any effectiveness or use to his party. It is affirmed, and with some reason, that the Silver party in the Senate will block any tariff revision bill which may be sent up from the House of Representatives unless concessions are made to the interest of silver. However this may be, if the Republicans carry the elections, and also secure a majority in the House of Representatives, there will be a new and more highly protective measure. The parties ranged against the gold standard are the Silver Democrats, who constitute the majority of the old Democratic party, the Populists, and the National Silver party. Mr. Bryan is at the head of each of these three Presidential tickets, Mr. Sewall, of Maine, is the Vice-Presidential candidate on two of them. He has no place on the Populist ticket. Mr. Thomas Watson, of Georgia, is the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Populists; and among the Populists, and on the part of Mr. Watson himself, there is great dissatisfaction because he has not been put on the ticket of the Silver Democrats in place of Mr. Sewall. The Populists started the free silver cry long before the Silver movement had made any serious inroads into the Democratic party. In England they would be classed as Socialists. They contend for the Government ownership of railways and telegraphs; and one of their cardinal demands was that the Federal Government should go largely into the banking business, and loan money to farmers at nominal rates of interest.

In a lengthy letter the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

It is impossible to get a correct understanding of the present Presidential campaign in this country without recalling the attitude of both great political parties, the Democratic and the Republican, toward the subject of silver legislation during the past twenty years. There was no demand for free silver coinage heard till 1876. In that year a decline of more than 14 per cent. in the price of silver, owing to the large increase in production, caused a loss to the silver mine owners in Nevada of not less than 4,000,000dol. Mines in the Comstock Lode, which had paid over 47,000,000dol. in dividends within a few years, paid no dividends whatever after April, 1876. Simultaneously with this fall in price and this passing of dividend, the two United States Senators from Nevada, both of whom as late as 1874 had been advocates of a single gold standard, changed front and began to advocate the free coinage of silver. From that time to the present they have been the leading champions of free silver coinage, supplying the chief arguments in its support, and doing more than any one else to keep the agitation alive. The first free coinage bill appeared in Congress in July, 1876. About the same time there appeared an assertion that an Act of Congress of 1873, demonetising silver, had been passed by stealth in accordance with a world-wide conspiracy against silver, and that a great crime against silver had been committed. From that time to the present the silver agitation has been perpetual in American politics. It showed such vigour at the outset that the politicians of both parties were afraid to antagonise it. Both began at once to curry favour with it by making concessions. The Free Coinage Bill of 1876 failed to pass, but in 1878 a bill was passed authorising the Government to buy not less than 2,000,000 dol. worth and not more than 4,000,000dol. worth of silver bullion each month and coin it into silver dollars, which should be full legal tender money. These were at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, though the market ratio at the time was 18 to 1. The bill was vetoed by President Hayes, but was passed over his veto and became law. The politicians of both parties vied with one another in efforts to show what came to be known as "friendliness to silver." These efforts took various forms. A very popular one was a proposal for an international conference in the interest of bimetallism.

In 1890 the so-called Sherman Act was passed authorising the purchase of 4,500,000oz. of silver bullion per month, and the issue of Treasury notes in payment therefor. There was no excuse for this law except political expediency. It was a concession to the silver advocates, made by Republicans. All the silver legislation which the country has been cursed with since 1873 is explainable in the same way. Under the Acts of 1878 and of 1890 over 464,000,000dol. worth of silver bullion was purchased, and over 570,000,000dol. in silver coin and Treasury notes were added to the currency. The steady decline in the bullion price of silver, combined with the monthly outlay for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces, kept the Government in almost constant alarm about its gold reserve fund of 100,000,000dol. which it has to maintain as a guarantee that all its obligations will be met in gold. Bonds had to be sold periodically to replenish this fund, and the necessity of selling them always alarmed and disturbed the business of the country, and caused foreign holders of American securities to unload them. The silver advocates opposed every issue of bonds, refused regularly to amend the law specifying payment in "coin" so as to make it read payment in "gold," and sought in every way to convince the people that all existing perplexities and disturbances were due to the policy of the Government in adhering to the gold standard. Their claims were supported by nearly all the leading politicians of both great parties. During the last five or six years of silver agitation, scarcely a Republican or democratic politican of influence took strong ground against it. All this must be borne in mind, in order that we may understand why Mr. Bryan's nomination caused such alarm when it was made in July last. For twenty years the politicians of both parties had been fostering and developing a free silver delusion throughout the country. They had been bidding against one another for the silver vote, never intending to go so far as to yield free silver coinage. Down to the time of his nomination for the Presidency Mr. M'Kinley refused to retract any of his silver utterances, or to say that he was squarely in favour of the maintenance of the gold standard. He was hoping, as were the managers of his party, to make the campaign on the tariff issue, and to hold the silver voters by some cautious expressions of of friendliness towards their cause. But the alarm of the financial and business interests of the country upset this plan by forcing the Republican Convention to declare unmistakably in favour of the gold standard. Even after that Mr. M'Kinley hesitated in his speeches to visiting delegations to declare directly in favour of the gold standard. He was afraid to offend the silver voters, sharing the suspicion of many of the politicians of his party that free silver as a panacea for hard times had supplanted a high protective tariff in the popular faith. This was the state of affairs when the Democratic Convention met and nominated Mr. Bryan on a free silver coinage platform at the ratio of sixteen to one. It was not surprising that the politicians who had been fostering this sentiment so long were at first somewhat bewildered by the new situation. It was discovered that Mr. Bryan's nomination, instead of being a spontaneous and unpremeditated act, had been the outcome of a carefully prepared plan of campaign by the silver advocates and mine owners. They had been quietly flooding the land, especially the farming sections of it, with pamphlets and other literature showing that all existing labour farming, and other troubles came directly from the demonitisation of silver in 1873, in accordance with a "conspiracy of the money power" to keep the country and the world on the gold standard. Farmers in all parts of the country were reported as saying: "Things have been going pretty bad with us for many years now; our crops sell for less every year, but the principal and interest of our mortgages remain as high as ever. This has all happened under the gold standard. We don't see how silver could make things any worse, and it might make them better, and we have a notion to try it." Similar talk was heard among the working classes in the manufacturing towns and cities, and a shiver of alarm ran over the whole country, almost completely paralysing business, and spreading the conviction that the country had entered upon one of the most momentous struggles in its career. It was this sense of danger that turned the tide and set in motion the forces that have made Mr. Bryan's defeat not only certain but overwhelming. The first effect was to consolidate behind Mr. M'Kinley the entire property and business interests of the country, and compel him to come out unequivocally for the gold standard, turning his back for ever upon the silver vote, for which he had angled so long. The next effect was to set in motion a vast system of popular education on the subject of finance. The whole country was flooded with documents bearing upon the subject, and the work is still in progress.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI AGAIN INTERVIEWED.

As stated in our issue of yesterday the banquet arranged in honour of K. S. Ranjitsinhji was held at Cambridge, and thus a suitable expression given in a suitable place to the admiration which Englishmen feel for the young Indian cricketer. Probably no cricketer has ever enjoyed a popularity quite like his. He has taken the popular imagination by storm; he possesses a position and a reputation which are peculiarly his own, and which have not been matched. Englishmen, having perforce conceded that an Indian's cricket has in certain aspects excelled anything that they themselves have to show, take a pride in making the concession heartily. And after all there is something quite irresistible in the wonderful development in an Anglo-Saxon game of one who was only some eight years ago wearing his native dress. Those present at the banquet are those who have been successful in a race to do honour to the Indian Prince. An enormous number of cricketers were unable to get tickets of admittance, and of those who took a leading part in the arranging of the dinner—members of Parliament, mayors, or college dons—all have made a point of supporting their authority with their presence. Dr. Butler, the Master of Trinity, cut his holiday short in ord er to be there, and probaly even the unacademic subject of cricket will not elude his infallible felicity of speech.

It is not only in cricket that Ranjitsinhji has shown his capacity for adaptation. Every Cambridge man knows that "Ranji" is an undergraduate of undergraduates. Unlike most Indian students, who prefer to keep to their studies and themselves, he lived the ordinary undergraduate life; made his friends and gave his dinners; and even now that he has gone down, so frequently visits Cambridge that he finds it worth while to keep on his old rooms. At cricket he worked his way through the mill of college matches, and it need scarcely be pointed out at what disadvantages. He proposed to himself to make his mark at cricket, although not only was he without the invaluable "school reputation" at his back, but he had to face the insular predisposition to believe that he could not by any means become a real cricketer. Until he did not play for Cambridge till his third year is proof that he plodded before he vindicated himself. During those years those Cambridge men who were not cricketers would occasionally hear of an Indian who seemed to have the reputation of making runs rather than of playing cricket—a nice distinction which was dispelled when Ranjitsinhji was at last at "Fenner's" seriously introduced as a serious cricketer.

Ranjitsinhji is the first of his countrymen to become eminent at games as distinguished, if one may so distinguish them, from athletics. Many Indians, of course, can jump or run with remarkable power and endurance. Ranjitsinhji has proved only that the suppleness which so many of his countrymen possess, can be turned to other accounts. There is something almost fascinating about his quick, lithe, flexible actions, which are perhaps never seen so well as when, with that peculiar "twirling" stroke of his, he draws a ball round to leg. Some have said that Ranjitsinhji is rather one in fielding than batting; and certainly in the field he displays a marvellous grace that seems instinctive, unstudied, and almost felide. As Ranjitsinhji learnt a little, even if a very little, of his cricket in India, at the Rajkumar College Rajkote, it may be hoped that he is not the last cricketer to come from thence.

A representative of the "Manchester Guardian" who had a short talk with Pripce Ranjitsinhji, whom he found in his rooms at Cambridge, sends the following:—

"I am afraid," I began, "that you must be a little tired of interviewers." "I am very glad," interrupted the Prince, "to see a representative of a Manchester paper, because my first performance which I took upon as a very useful one, took place at a match there." "Yes," put in a friend of the Prince who happened to be in the room, "it was his first test match. No one on making his first appearance has ever achieved so much, and no one ever made so big a score under similar circumstances."

"And what," I asked, "are you going to do now the season is over?" "I shall go somewhere shooting—a good deal with some friends at Royston, and more at my own shooting at Brandon, in Norfolk, where probably I shall spend most of the winter."

"Have you any particular programme for next season?" "Hardly. I shall be quite satisfied if I repeat the experiences of the past few months. I may mention, by the way, that the rumours about myself and the Sussex captaincy have no foundation in fact. They are most objectionable to me, and probably also to Mr. Murdoch. The reports have probably arisen from the fact that Mr. Murdoch has been a little out of from this season."

"Can you remember," I asked, "the occasion of your first century?" "Well, I easily forget my record; the papers know more about them than I do myself; but I recollect making three centuries before 1892—two in India at the end of 1887, and my first in England at Saffron Walden in 1891." "So," put in the Prince's friend, "he has made forty-three centuries altogether, not forty only, as is generally stated, and each month on the menu of to-morrow's dinner." "What do you think," I asked, "as to the progress of cricket in India?" "It is undoubtedly gaining greatly in public estimation, but I very much doubt whether in the absence of professionals it will ever reach the English standard. Given the same opportunities as Englishman, however, I don't see why my countrymen" should not excel in the game as much as you do here. "You differ somewhat from the opinion of certain people as to the aptitude of Indians for the game?" "I believe it has been said by authorities that my people are too quick-tempered to be good cricketers. It is said that we may become good bowlers but never first-rate batsmen." "You, then, are the exception which proves that rule?" I remarked. "I am probably by nature not so sensitive as most Indians, and a residence among the English undergraduates has very likely made me even less so. Our people are sticklers for politeness and ceremoney, even in small matters, and the cricket field is hardly the place to look for that." "You don't object, then, to the familiar name of 'Smith,' said to be bestowed upon you by the undergraduates?" "I don't know that I should very much object to it, but as a matter of fact it is a pure invention to say that the name was ever applied to me." "If young Indians were encouraged to cultivate the game the necessary qualifications for excellence would soon develop themselves, don't you think?" I remarked. "Possibly," answered the Prince, "but the fact is that Indian parents are little disposed to encourage the sportive proclivities of their sons. Until quite rencently it was considered frivolous for a man of more than twenty to go in for any games at all. It was this kind of thing that Mr. Macnaughten who first taught me cricket in India had to contend against." "I suppose you are the first Indian student who has really gone in seriously for cricket at Cambridge?" "There were a good many before my time who distinguished themselves in other branches of athletics, especially running, but more of them have been ardent students and have cultivated very little the social side of University life—principally, I think, from fear of incurring displeasure at home." "Your own affection for university society seems unimpaired, though." "Yes, I keep on my rooms here because I like Cambridge and know so many people in it that I feel thoroughly at home in the place. 'And your future, Prince Ranjitsinhji, is an uncertainty?' Some have said for me that I do not intend to be called to the Bar—on what authority "I know not. It is also stated that Parliament would have no attractions for me. The fact is that such a question has never presented itself to me, and I have certainly not been approached on the subject. Before you go," said the Prince as I rose to take my leave, I must show you a print which I received this morning, and he put into my hands a woodcut received a few hours before, taken from an Indian paper, representing himself and Mr. Naoroji on the cricket field in conversation. "I am sorry I cannot interpret the dialogue for you," he added, "but I don't happen to know the language."

THE following are among recently proved wills:—By his will of September 26, 1873, made at Simla, Sir Robert Stuart, of 25, Kensington-gardens-terrace, Q.C., formerly Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces of India, and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, who died on August 16 last, aged eighty years, appointed as executrix his wife Dame Anne Stuart, and gave, devised, bequeathed, and disposed to her his whole estate, real, and personal, heritable and moveble, of whatever nature, wherever lying or deposited, and wherever situated, including his estate in Glenhead, St. Ninians, Stirling, and he made this disposition of his property solely in favour of his wife, with entire goodwill and affection to his brothers and sisters and all his relations and friends, but especialy recommending his sister Hannah to Lady Stuart's kind assistance and offices. Sir Robert Stuart left personal estate valued at £13,419 17s. 11d. Other wills include Mr. Thomas Benson, £24,780; Mr. William Campbell, £347,544; General Alfred Cooper, £3,705; Mr. Henry Dunckley, £6,793; Mr. Elias Dorning, £157,278; Captain Sir George Francis Hampson, £3,658 (gross); Mr. Richard Harvey, £15,513;

...NG OF THE IRON-GATES CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AT BUCHAREST.

THE ceremony of opening the new navigable channel in the Danube constructed through the Iron Gates, near Orsova, a series of rocks which has greatly obstructed the navigation, took place, on Sept. 27, in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Kings of Servia and Roumania, and a large number of distinguished persons.

The great engineering enterprise on the Danube has long excited considerable interest all over Europe. The problem was to open up a passage for ocean-going steamers. A glance at the map will show the international importance of the scheme, especially to Central Europe. The regulation of the navigable portion of the river, with its several mouths, is in the hands of an International Commission, on which England is represented. The present great work was entrusted to Hungary, under the Treaty of Berlin, and the plan adopted for getting through the rapids which lie between Orsova and Turn-Severin was that proposed by M. Wallandt, a Hungarian engineer, a bill being brought in by the Government in 1888. With various modifications the scheme has now been carried out, the hard rock was pulverised or blasted under water by various new devices, and the result is that a wide canal fairway has been made about five miles long and 12ft. deep. Orsova as a railway centre for the whole of Hungary is expected to benifit immediately from the new avenue, while the conditions of trade higher up the river will be revolutionised.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and king Charles of Roumania arrived at Bucharest on Sept. 28. They were enthusiastically cheered by the dense crowds who everywhere thronged the route. They were received at the railway station by the Queen, the Crown Princess and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha with their suites, and by the representatives of the civil and military authorities and of all public corporations. After the presentations had been made at the Royal Palace, the Emperor went to the Austrian Legation, where he received the Catholic clergy, the Diplomatic Corps, and a deputation of the Austro-Hungarian residents. In receiving the latter, his Majesty inquired as to the conditions of life in Bucharest.

A grand banquet was given in honour of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Royal Palace in the evening. Afterwards there was a military tattoo and a torchlight procession. At the same time the town was brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor's visit aroused immense enthusiasm. The *Times'* correspondent says that at the banquet, in proposing the health of the Emperor, the King said :—"The visit of your Majesty is an event of the greatest political importance." The Emperor, in his reply, laid stress upon the progress made by Roumania.

A review of 30,000 men took place, on Sept. 29, at Bucharest in honour of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is among the King of Roumania's guests.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE CELEBRATIONS.

The opening of the Iron Gates and the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Bucharest are, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) in close connection with what is, if not the inauguration of a new policy, at all events the accentuation of an old one. That policy is common to Austria-Hungary and the minor States bordering on the Danube being based upon their collective interests in that great channel of trade. It consists in preserving the present character of the Danube and in preventing by every possible means any modification thereof. There is reason to believe that all the States concerned would consider that if Constantinople were to pass into the hands of the Russians the whole Danubian system would be changed. It would give Russia the control of the straits which practically form the outlet from the Danube into the Ægean and Mediterranean Seas. Her influence would be established on the whole of the lower part of the river. It will be best understood how such a contingency is contemplated in Austria-Hungary when it is remembered that in that country the Danube is looked upon as one of the links between the Monarchy and Eastern Europe, and also as serving to bind together by their common interest several of the nationalities among themselves. It may, indeed, be said that for Austria-Hungary the question affecting Constantinople and the straits is the most important one in connection with the maintenance of the status quo. For the smaller riverain States it is of vital consequence, which explains why Roumania, which is in every way the most considerable among them, has wisely made common cause with Austria-Hungary. In view of what I have just said, it is easy to conceive that the inspection of the fortified works of the Dardanelles by a Russian officer should scarcely have been viewed with favour in Vienna.

A later message from Vienna points out that various incidents connected with the opening of the Iron Gates Channel on the Danube show how successful has been the policy of the Dual Monarchy in rallying round it the minor Eastern States. Both Roumania and Servia are seen to be on the best of terms with their powerful neighbour, and it is understood that the relations between Austria-Hungary and Greece are exceedingly cordial. Further, the people of Bulgaria are more disposed to be friendly to Austria than to Russia, in spite of the fact that Prince Ferdinand has pledged himself to the latter Power. Thus Austria-Hungary has been prudently taking precautions against possible complications with Russia, the understanding between the two Powers being of a vague and unsubstantial character.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs :—I have special authority for saying that a very important political act is taking place at Bucharest just now. It is not only that the King of Roumania repeats his willingness to join the Triple Alliance, and places himself and his army at its service, but that the Emperor of Austria-Hungary and the King of Roumania, as the two serious Powers whose land is bounded by the lower Danube, join hands in the solemn promise that, whatever happens in the East, they will hold the Danube as a sacred trust necessary to the welfare of their nation, and not to be given up under any circumstances whatsoever. This information explains why the Emperor's journey to Bucharest follows immediately upon the opening of the Iron Gates. Orsova was not a suitable place for concluding so important a compact.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN THE FAR EAST.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN JAPAN.

THE Yokohama correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—Corea is still disaffected, and intermittent instructions denote the absence of strong Government control. It is believed in some quarters that if Russia does not encourage revolt she is not displeased at the disturbed condition of affairs, since it will afford her the opportunity, when her plans are ripe, for that direct interference which she is assumed to have in view. Troops continue to be poured into Vladivostock from Odessa by the Volunteer Fleet at the rate of 1200 a fortnight. The fleet is not so much in evidence as it was, but there is no doubt that it is formidable, and the determination of the British Admiralty to strengthen the China squadron was arrived at none too soon. At the moment the Japanese papers are discussing the Convention which they allege has been concluded between Russia and Japan. The *Mainichi* declares that it comprises twenty-seven articles, the gist of their provisions being the return of the King to his palace; that Japan and Russia shall maintain in Corea an equal number of troops which may be increased on due notice being given; that the Seoul-Fusan telegraph line shall be under Japanese military control, that the domestic and foreign policy of Corea shall be assisted by Japan and Russia conjointly, but that the support must be of such a nature as not to impair Corea's independence. Formosa is again in a ferment. Letters from English residents on the island assert that the revolt is due to the harsh and cruel measures adopted by the Japanese officials. Intense activity prevails in maritime circles. The number of new shipping companies started this year is astonishing, and projects are formed to run steamship lines to all parts of the world. If the shipbuilding and navigation projects now in contemplation be matured the Government will have to pay seven million yen a year in subsidies alone. With the expansion of industry and commerce arises the labour question. It is not yet crucial but it already causes aprehension. Mr. Fusutaro Takano, writing in the *Sun*, takes a very pessimistic view, predicting Socialism and anarchy. His facts are startling. There is a combination among millowners against a rise in wages, and although the cost of necessaries has risen 50 per cent. in the last five years, the wages of factory hands have been reduced. In 1894 there were 8129 males and 26,923 females employed in the cotton mills, working alternate shifts of eleven hours a day, the mills running day and night. Of the males 10 per cent., and the females 23 per cent., were under fifteen years of age, and so pernicious is the effect of the system that, out of a number of factory hands who applied for enlistment, 94 per cent. were rejected.

Mr. Abe Iso writes in a similar strain in the *Kokumin-no-Tomo*. He says: "The rich are becoming richer, and the poor are becoming poorer, under the present regime. . . . It is unquestionable that society is not in a healthy condition." Count Okuma asserts that the time is not far distant when labour in Japan will be relatively as dear as it is in Europe.

A Kobe manufacturer has arrived at Waco, Texas, to arrange for direct imports of cotton to his mills in Japan from Texas. His intention (says a New York telegram to the *Daily Chronicle*) is to supply manufactured cotton goods on a large scale throughout the markets of the East, and, if possible, to cut out Western manufacturers and exporters.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 29 :—"Russian commercial fleet for ocean navigation and the maintenance of commercial relations with Japan, China, and Corea will be increased this year by the addition of five large steamships.

The Russian Government are about to introduce schools in Krasnovodsk, Kizyl-Arvat, Askabad, Merv, Chardjui, Sarakhs, Chikishliar, Bami, and Geok-Tepe, where tuition will be given in the Russian language and the native dialects.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

THE SULTAN'S SECOND WIFE EXILED.

An Armenian correspondent writes to the *Daily News* :—

"Abdul Hamid has exiled to Hedjaz, Arabia, his second wife, together with a gang of Palace courtiers and other Turkish notables whom he suspected of plotting against his throne. It has leaked out that ex-Sultan Murad and the heir-apparent to the throne were carrying on a correspondence with Hamid's second wife, whom they beseeched to point out to the Sovereign the folly of his present suicidal policy. As a result of these communications a note in the above sense was penned by the Imperial spouse and left on Hamid's dinner-table. Thereupon, Hamid signed an irade exiling his second wife. The s. s. Saracen conveyed a batch of prisoners, including the authoress of the note in question and several distinguished Turks to the Arabian coast. On her way to Port Said the ship anchored off Beyrout, but no one was allowed to go on board."

"It seems highly probable" (writes a correspondent of the *St, James's Gazette*) "that the reference to the 'second wife' of Abdul Hamid, whom the Sultan has exiled because of the discovery of correspondent between her and the ex-Sultan Murad and the heir-apparent, should read 'one of the second order of wives,' for there are three grades in the Sultan's harem, according to Mr. Davey :—(1) The Kadives, who are more or less legitimate wives, though never officially espoused; (2) The Ikbals, are favourites, from amongst whom the Khedives are usually selected; and (3) the Guienzades, literally the 'young ladies who are pleasant in the eyes' of their master, who may, in their turn, attain to the dignity of Ikbals. These ladies of the harem are either purchased or stolen from Circassian or Georgian peasants at a very tender age, and if they do rise in importance their identity is revealed and the chief object of their life becomes to obtain rich places for their kinsfolk—by fair means or foul—It is probable that it was one of the Ikbals, or second class wives, who had got into disgrace by her ambitious endavours to help up some of her family connections. There is, of course, besides these three classes, the Valide-Sultan—as a rule the mother of the reigning Sultan, but in the case of Abdul Hamid the foster-mother, a very able and intelligent woman—who holds the place and title usually alotted to the wife of a monogamous Sovereign; but she rules the whole of the harem, with the strictest attention to economy and propriety."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which still represents Prince Bismarck's views, declares, that if no political interests were at stake, there would be much less sympathy in England with "unhappy fellow-Christians in Armenia." The *Nachrichten* ostentatiously proclaims its own indifference, and recalling the historic dictum of its patron, adds that "the sound bones of a single Pomeranian Grenadier are worth more than the lives of 10,000 Armenians."

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 27 :—

The Liberal organ *Novosti*, commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech, warmly eulogises the nobleness of the sentiments expressed by the right hon. gentleman, who, it observes, still pleads in defence of the oppressed, in a cause for which he has ever remained faithful, in consonance with his whole chivalrous past. The journal considers that it is a mistake to refuse to give credit for political experience to a man who has so often and for long periods directed British affairs with such distinction, and that in any case Mr. Gladstone constitutes a gigantic moral force which must be taken into account. "Already," concludes the article, "it may be seen that his words have made an impression, since the Great European Powers have just ordered the concentration of their squadrons near Mitylene, evidently with a view to impart a more energetic character to their intervention in the Turko-Armenian crisis." The *Bourse Gazette* acknowledges the sincerity and the energy of the language used by Mr. Gladstone and the eminently humanitarian sentiments which he expressed at the Liverpool meeting. The journal considers that, they should find an echo in all philanthropic hearts, and that in coming to an agreement with Great Britain in the Eastern question, Russia would only follow the political traditions which have always compelled her defend the cause of the Christians living under the the Ottoman yoke, and would facilitate in concert with the other European Powers, a settlement of the present crisis calculated to secure the efficient maintenance of order and tranquility in Turkey.

Town's meetings and other gatherings of citizens in various parts of the United Kingdom continue to pass strongly-worded resolutions denouncing the recent Turkish atrocities.

At a meeting at Newark to protest against the Armenian massacres, a letter from Mr. Gladstone to an old Newark resident, in the following terms, was read :—"As my voice sixty-four years ago had its first sound in public affairs in Newark, I think I may offer you, as a very old man, soon to render his account, a few of my latest words. God bless the town and people of Newark. God bless those who attend your meeting with wisdom and with counsel, and bring that you stand upon the strict right in the sense of humanity. Be not faint-hearted, but tell the truth. Be sure that this great country has nothing to fear with justice on its side."

The Rev. Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast, has received a reply from Mr. Gladstone, in which he says :—"As life ebbs away I hope I become inclined to a milder and more hopeful view of any difference that prevail among us, and concurrence in yet greater and far greater matters, of which you have given me so satisfactory a proof. It has the further advantage of inspiring a lively hope that at home too we may discover a method of agreement. Let us now join in saying, 'God Save Armenia,' yet not at the proper time forget 'God Save Ireland.'"

The Poet Laureate, in reply to a correspondent who wrote urging him to let his voice be heard at the present moment in regard to the situation in Turkey, says that he looks in vain for a single Englishman who does not abhor and longs to redress the appalling inquities that have not even yet wholly ceased in the territories of the Sultal. All that remains to be done is to discover a remedy, and this, Mr. Austin holds, is the task of the responsible statesman. He has not relinquished the hope that reasoned and sentiment, acting hand in hand, will be able to put an end to abominations that are an outrage upon both.

Lord George Hamilton has replied to a correspondent who pointed out that, if Russia were able to establish herself at Constantinople, any designs she might have on India would be facilitated, by saying that the situation stands thus—the dissolution of Turkey must aggrandise Russia, and Turkey cannot be kept together.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., M. P., speaking at Plymouth on Sept. 30, traced the history of the negotiations during the past two years, showing that Russia alone had hindered a solution of the problem from being arrived at, and pointing out the special qualifications which Lord Salisbury possessed for dealing with this matter.

Mr. James Lowther, M. P., says in a letter that no Government would be justified in dragging Great Britain into war save in defence of some distinctly British interest.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has sent to a meeting held in Bath a communication urging that it should be made clear that England did not desire to act alone; that the English people were not pulling in a different direction from that of the Government; and that our national feeling of jealousy against Russia was rapidly disappearing, if it had not already ceased to exist.

One of the largest meetings that have been held in London to condemn the Turkish atrocities took place, on Sept. 25, at the Battersea Town Hall. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the reading of a letter from Mr. Gladstone assuring the meeting of his fervent good wishes. Another letter was received from the Bishop of Rochester. Stirring speeches were made by Dr. Guinness Rogers, Mr. John Burns, M.P., Mr. Caine, Mr. Whittaker, M.P., and others. Mr. Burns roundly declared that the Turkish Ambassador should be sent back to his country with the biggest fleet England could command; and, further, he suggested that Parliament should be summoned to discuss the present crisis.

LORD LYTTON, it may be remembered, imagined an era of universal peace based on the mysterious force, vril by which anyone with a flash of thought could annihilate everybody else. Consequeatly minorities were as strong as majorities, and no one cared to meddle with his neighbour. The Swiss, it appears, have accidentally discovered another method of drawing the sting from the big battalions. It was found (says the *World*) during some experiments with the army rifle. No one could get anywhere near the target. This surprised the countrymen of William Tell, who are remarkably good shots. Further investigation shewed that the bullets were deflected by an electric line which ran parallel to the range; while subsequent experiments proved that an artillery fire could be led astray by the influence of well-charged electric cables. Certainly modern artillery has been getting very conceited, and it was quite time that it should be taken down a peg or two. If the calculations of the Swiss are correct, we shall have to go for each other in future in the good old style—with swords and battle-axes.

MAJOR-GENERAL TOD-BROWN, C.B., R.A., who died at Exmouth on Wednesday, September 30, served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage or the Chenab at Ramnagr, and the battle of Gujarat. He was commissary of ordnance in charge of the siege train and artillery park during the Mutiny campaign, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battles of Cawnpur and Kala Nuddee, siege and capture of Lucknow, Rohilcund campaign, and battle of Bareilly, with subsequent affairs.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

THIRTY-NINE years ago, on Friday last, (Sept. 25) Sir Henry Havelock achieved one of the most brilliant triumphs in the Indian Mutiny, the Relief of Lucknow, and the gallant officers of the British Army still surviving who participated in the glorius event dined together at night at the Hotel Metropole, in order to celebrate the ever-memorable anniversary.

The chair was occupied by Gen. Sir William Olpherts, who commanded a battery of artillery during the Mutiny, and was wounded and had a horse shot under him at Lucknow, receiving for his valiant deeds, the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Many veterans have, of course, passed away, but among the comrades who supported the president at the table were :—

From Havelock and Outram's Force : Gen. Sir D. S. Dodgson, K. C. B.; Major-Gen. E. J. Oldfield; Major-Gen. G. Stewart, C. B.; Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier; Major-Gen. M. Clerk; Major-Gen. L. Russell; Surg.-Gen. Sir J. D. Hume, V.C., K.C.B.; Deputy Inspector-Gen. J. Jee, V. C., C.B.; Deputy Inspector-Gen. R. Domenichetti, Q.H.P.; Col. G. P. Blake; Col. R. G. Birch; Col. J. H. Wade; Major W. H. Beaumont; Captain J. Robertson; Capt. W. Knight; Major F. Drake; Capt. S. H. Jones Parry; and Mr. H. D. Willock. From the original garrison: Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Macleod Innes, V.C.; Major-Gen. A. Tulloch; Major-Gen. H. Cook, C.B.; Major-Gen. F. M. Birch; Major-Gen. J. May, C.B.; Col. H. G. Brown, V.C.; Col. T. Bullaau; Col. C. W. Fletcher; Mr. R. A. Fayrer; and Mr. A. F. Dashwood.

The following officers were unavoidably absent :—Relieving Force : Gens. Sir J. Fraser Tytler, K.C.B.; John Gordon, C.B.; and Lieuts.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., V. C., K. C. B.; Sir John Spurgin, K.C.B.; and Willis, C.B.; Major-Gen. W. Tweedie, C.S.I.; Cols. J. Moriand and L. A. M. Graeme; Major J. Finlay; Capt. P. Philpps; and Sir Joseph Goldsworthy, K.C.S.I. Original Garrison: Deputy Inspector-Gen. J. B. Partridge, Q.H.P., C.I.E.; and Major-Gen. J. Ruggles.

The Chairman, who was greeted with cheers, in giving the first toast, remarked that the number of the survivors of Lucknow was decreasing every year, but they had reason to be thankful to the Almighty for having spared so many of them. Among the absenties were Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., the worthy son of a worthy father, and Lord Wolseley, who did not properly belong to "our band," because he did not enter Lucknow, but who had written the following letter :—

"Farnham, Surry, Aug. 30.—My dear Olpherts—I wish I could have answered your very kind and comrade-like letter asking me to join you in your Lucknow dinner at an earlier date, but my doing so depended, first, upon the date these manœuvres ended, and upon my wife's movement. If the manœuvres had lasted over the 25th, I would certainly have dined with you on that great anniversary. I now must be abroad before that date and do not return home until Oct. 10 or 15. It is my only chance of getting leave, and I am already somewhat stale from unremitting work and no play. I long for a few weeks of complete idleness. I am sure you will enter into my feelings, and understand why it is I unwillingly resist the pleasure you so kindly offer me. Hitherto, we have had fine days, but the nights already begin to be a little cold, telling us that genial summer, with all its sunshine and every comfort, is at an end, and that we should prepare for winter.—Always yours affectionately, Wolsley. It was a curious circumstance, Sir W. Olpherts continued to say, that that date coincided almost exactly with the day on which Her Majesty had completed the longest reign in the history of England, if not in the history of the world. (Cheers.) As the representative of his comrades he had taken upon himself the responsibility of telegraphing to the Queen the following message :—"The survivors of Havelock and Outram's forces and of the illustrious garrison of Lucknow, representing also the women and grown-up children, respectfully salute your Majesty and the Emperor of Russia at their anniversary dinner to-night on your completing the longest reign during the auspicious visit of the Tsar." That telegram Her Majesty had answered as follows : "The Queen-Empress thanks the survivors of Havelock and Outram's forces and of the illustrious garrison of Lucknow for their kind message.—Biggs." He hoped he had acted as his comrades would have wished, and he asked them to drink the health of Her Majesty the Queen.

The toast was received with cheers, the company heartily singing the National Anthem.

"Our Departed Comrades" having been toasted in solemn silence, Gen. Oldfield proposed "Our Absent and Living Comrades of the Lucknow Force," coupled with the names of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P. Nor were the men who had died during the past year forgotten—Gen. Sir Charles Palliser and Col. Roddy, V.C. With the toast of, "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," given by Major-Gen. F. E. Chamier, was associated the name of Gen. McLeod Innes, C.B., who spoke of the Relief of Lucknow as one of the greatest events in history, and one of the brightest episodes in the lives of the men forming the present gathering. To those who wished to uphold the honour of England all the world over he recommended the motto of Lawrence : "Keep a bold front to the foe; never surrender; and never haul down the flag of England." (Cheers.) He concluded by proposing "The Health of the Survivors of the Relieving Party." The Chairman afterwards proposed the "Healths of Gen. Sir David Dodgson and deputy-Inspector-Gen. R. Domenichetti," both of whom responded.—The proceedings closed with. "The Health of the Chairman."

THE TSAR AT BALMORAL.

HEAVY rain fell at Balmoral on Friday morning (Sept. 25), in the midst of which the Tsar and the Prince of Wales went for a deer drive in Ballochbuie Forest. Ten stags fell to the guns of the party. The Tsar took several walks in the neighbourhood with the Tsaritsa, and bought some mementoes of his visit at the village of Crathie. In the afternoon the Queen and the Empress drove to a place of interest in the neighbourhood for afternoon tea.

The Tsar, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York, went deer driving on Saturday, but the sport was poor, not a single stag falling to the guns carried by the Royal members of the party. On Sunday morning, the Queen, accompanied by the Tsar and Tsaritsa, and most of the members of the Royal Family staying on Deeside, attended Divine service in Crathie Church. In the afternoon Her Majesty drove out, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was accompanied by Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., arrived at Balmoral on Saturday.

According to the Ballater correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the Russian Emperor gave an audience to Lord Salisbury at Balmoral on Sunday afternoon. They were, he says' closeted together in one of the private rooms at the Castle "for a full hour."

Lord Salisbury left Balmoral on Wednesday for London.

On Monday the Tsar, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Royal party, went out grouse-shooting, a drive having been arranged by Lord Glenesk and Sir Allan Mackenzie, Bart., in Glen Muick. The day was beautifully fine, but the birds were too wild for the bag to be a large one. The Queen and the Empress of Russia drove out in the afternoon.

The Queen's dinner party on Monday included the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cannaught and Strathearn, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, the Russian Ambassador and Madame de Staal, and Mdlle. de Staal, the suites in attendance on the Royal guests, and Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E.

On Tuesday the Imperial and Royal party did not leave Balmoral Castle in the morning, but were photographed in the gardens, the Tsar wearing his Scots Greys uniform. In the afternoon the Tsar went out deer-driving, and fairly good sport was obtained. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York left Deeside for the south, the former being accompanied by two members of the Russian suite.

On Wednesday the Queen, the Tsar and Tsaritsa, and other members of the Royal party staying at Balmoral, drove to Mar Lodge, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Fife. Their Majesties were received by the Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria, the avenues leading to the Lodge being lined by the Duff Highlanders. The Duff Highlanders—tenants and retainers of the Duke of Fife—were drawn up to receive the Emperor in their full costume, and a selection of pipe music was given. After luncheon and a walk in the grounds, Her Majesty and her guests returned to Balmoral.

The Emperor of Russia spent Thursday quietly at Balmoral, remaining indoors during the morning and spending the afternoon in driving and walking.

The Queen is having a large number of photographs taken as a memento of the Tsar's visit and on Wednesday afternoon, during the drive of the Royal party through the avenue to Mar Lodge, a London photographer took 1200 photographs in ten seconds by the animatographe process.

The Emperor of Russia has nominated the Duke of Connaught a la suite of the 27th Regiment, commonly known as the Kieff Dragoons. This is the regiment of which the Prince of Wales was appointed Honorary Colonel on his birthday in 1894.

The Emperor and Empress will leave Balmoral about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, and, after travelling all night and through the following day, will reach Portsmouth at 6 p.m. The Admiralty have ordered the whole of the vessels of the Channel Fleet to escort the Emperor and Empress to within thirty miles of Cherbourg, at which point there Majesties will be met by a French Squadron.

People are crowding into Paris in order to see the ceremonious entry of the Emperor Nicholas next Tuesday. A noteworthy omission from an otherwise very full and elaborate programme is the absence of the "Marseillaise," though the Russian National Unthem is well to the front. Points of etiquette appear also to be causing the authorities considerable anxiety.

In accordance with a wish expressed by His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia will receive the Achrbishop of the Paris during his stay, and will pay a visit with the Empress to the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

At the request of the Mayor of Cherbourg the Russian Squadron is to spend some days in the roadstead, so that the inhabitants will have every opportunity of entertaining the officers and sailors.

The Time's Berlin correspondent telegraphs :—"The Emperor of Russia, it is unofficially announced, will pay a visit to the Emperor William at Potsdam on his way back to Russia."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 29.

1st Life Guards.—Super-Lieut H M Greenfell to be Lieutenant, vice H C Fraser, promoted.

Royal Artillery.—Brevet col R H Wallace, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Brevet Col R F Williams, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay. The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—C J Long, vice Brevet Col F Howard, deceased; L W Parsons, vice Brevet Col R H Wallace; and C C Rich, vice Brevet Col R F Williams, Major J Portcous retires on retired pay. The following Captains to be Majors:—W. Brevet Major G V Kemball, from the Seconded List, vice C J Long; E H Armitage vice J H Rossetter, promoted, Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; J Harvey, vice J S Portcous; A S Wedderburn, vice L W Parsons; and G D A Alexander, from the Seconded List, vice C C Rich. Capt R D Anderson retires on retired pay. The following officers to be Captains:—Capt and Brevet Major G E Benson, from the Seconded List, vice J C Gordon; Capt L H Parry, from the Seconded List, vice W T Furse; Lieuts W Malleson, on the seconded List; T M Usborne, vice N W H du Boluay; W M Crockett, vice E H Armitage; H R Palmer, vice J S Harvey; F A Weddeburn, upon the Seconded List; D Jardinnot, vice R D Anderson; and W H W Perrott, vice A S Wedderburn. The following officers are seconded:—Capts W F Furse, whilst a student at the Staff College on the Indian establishment; and C H Moore, for duty distinguished himself service in the field, in recognition of his services during the recent operations on the Nile; Col R H O'Grady Haly, C B D S O, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half pay; Brevet Col J M Badgley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Lt-Col C M Watson, C M G, Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications, at head quarters, from Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Lt.-Col. and Col F W Rhodes, D S O, half-pay, retires from the Service; Lt. Col. W. Heaton, half-pay, retires on retired pay. The following Deputy-Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—A. Algar (since deceased), J Fairley, A Baker, and T Chapman; Lt-Col W P Blandy, R A, from the Army Ordnance Dept., retired on retired pay; Lt.-Col H. F. Dawson, half-pay royal Artillery, retires on retired pay. The following Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—J. Donevan and E. Highway.

Reserve of Officers.—Capt H F L Locock, 1st Worcestershire and Warwickshire Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery), to be Captain.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—The following Officers to be Surgeon-Captains:—Surg.-Capts. J. Mill, M. B., 5th Vol. Bn. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.); and R. S. Smith, 1st Vol. Bn. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain.—L C Stuart, to R N College (Sept 30)

Commanders.—E Leab, to Vivid, additional, for Temeraire (N) Sept 23; W O Story, to Dreadnought, H J D Laxton, to Urgent; W H F Taylor, to Victor Emmanual (Oct 24); W V Anson, to Anson, additional.

Lieutenant.—H Dillon, to Melampus, additional, for coastguard at Younghal (Sept 28).

Sur Lieutenant.—F E M Roe, to Cambridge, additional, for gunnery course (Oct 8).

Chief Engineer.—W H Rawlingson, to victory, additional, reappointed on promotion to Rattlesnake (Aug 29).

Engineers.—T J Sercombe, to Racer (Sept 26); J G Liversidge, to President, additional, for R N College (Sept 29); W H Beckett, to President, additional, for temporary duty at the Admiralty (Sept 29).

Assistant Engineers.—R H Goodyar, probationary, to Repulse (Sept 26); T O Jameson, to be sent to Excellent, for torpedo and hydraulic instructio (Oct 3).

Fleet Surgeon.—V Duke, to Thunderer, additional, for Pembroke Dock, temporary service (Sept 29).

Chaplain.—Rev F J Odell, to Curacoa, lent (Oct 2).

Naval Instructor—A E Monro, to Hawke (Sept 29),

Staff Paymaster.—G J Mills, to Caledonia (Oct 23).

Gunner—W Brockman and W J Talbot, to Vulcan, when recommissioned (undated); R Arnold, to Victory, for torpedo duties in dockyard reserve (Sept 23); T Butler, to Melampus additional, for Gossamer (Sept. 25); G Hunter, to Anson, additional, for appointment when recommissioned; J Cadogan, to Victory, additional, for Royal Arthur, in reserve (Oct. 1); J G Ost, to Vernon, as torpedo instructing gunner, on staff; A Y Catto, to Britain.

Boatswains.—G H Kelsey, T Willard, A Collins, J Eggbeer, and J Phillips, to Vulcan, when recommissioned. (undated); E E Rundle, to Victory, additional, for Phaeton (Oct 1); W H Bennett, to Devastation (Oct 2); J W H Skewes and E Noakes, to Anson, additional, for appointment when recommissioned (Oct 1); J McCarthy, to Vivid, additional, for Preston, for torpedo duties.

Carpenters.—W Hider, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil; R B Lavers, to Vivid, supernumerary (Oct 1); J Earl, to Anson, additional, and for appointment when recommissioned; T. E. J. McCarthy, to Vulcan, and for appointment when recommissioned (Oct. 1); R. J. Murray, to Pembroke, additional, for Jupiter; W. C. Stephens (a) to Pemproke, additional, for Dido (Sep 25.)

Admiralty, Sept. 22, 1896.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. L. Conway-Gordon has been seconded, on appointmeo. to Educational Staff of Army (Aug. 29); Lieut. F. H. N. Pym to be Captain on Seconded List, vice L. Conway-Gordon (Augt 29); Lieut. P. Peacock to be Captain vice F. H. N. Pym (Augt 29); Lieut. H. Worthington to be Captain, vice A. Oxford, promoted (Aug. 29).

Sept. 23, 1896.—Royal Marine Light nfantry.—Capt. C. Louis C. Gordon is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers (Sept. 21).

Sept. 24, 1896.—Lieutenant on probation, . H. Orton to be Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Majesty's Fleet (Oct 31, 1895)

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. R. H. Olivey has been promoted to rank of Lieutenant (May 13, 1895).

Sept. 25.—Engineer W. W. H. Rawlingson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Sept. 26.—Acting Sub-Lieutenant. Q. C. A. Craufurd has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in H or Majesty's Fleet. Chief Engineer J. G. Stevens, has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Sept. 28.—The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—J. W. Bennington and I. E. Hurst.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla September 16th.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Native Mountain Artillery—Lieut S W Robinson, 10th Field Battery, to be officiating ubaltern, vice Lieut L J Chapman, granted leave out of India, dated 23rd Auget 1896.

22nd Punjab Infy.—Lieut G J Davis, supernumerary on the establishment of the regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Captn Fowler, seconded on appointment as District Recruiting Officer.

27th Punjab Infy—Lieut F W Lethbridge, St Cs, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt O'Bryen, appointed Wing Comdr, sub protem, 25th Punjab Infy. and to remain seconded whilst employed as an Assistant Cantt Magte.

Lieutant S B A Patterson, supernumerary on the establishment of the 38th Dogras, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut Lethbridge.

1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Maj L M M Hall, Second in Command, 2nd Batton 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Comt, with effect from date of joining, vice Lieut Col Newall, on leave.

4th Madras Pioneers—Second Lieut M H B Geddes, supernumerary on the establishment of the regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut Holmes, appointed Adjt, Malwa Bhil Corps.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieut W W G Grifith, Sqn Officer, to be Adjt, vice Capt Pilleau, promoted Sqn Comr, sub. protem, dated 1st Nov 1895.

8th Bombay Infy—Lieut M T Fiderton, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, with effect from date of joining, vice Lieut Carter, resigned.

Headquarters, Simla, 17th September 1896.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to made the following appointments :—

Capt M A Kerr, 44th Gurkha Rifles, to be Dist Recruiting Officer, Gurkha Dist, vice Capt Vansittart, resigned, dated 24th Aug 1896.

Capt S B Graham, 14th Madras Infy, Offg Garrison Quartermaster, Fort St George, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt Bunbury, vacated, dated 6th Sept 1896.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieut J Cook, Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated 16th July 1896.

23rd Madras Light Infantry—Capt W G H Stirling, Squadron Commander, Sqn pro tem, 1st Madras Lancers, to be officiating Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining.

Captain Stirling will revert to the position in Officer in 1st Madras Lancers from the same date.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on the Personal Staff of Lieut Genl G E L S Sanford, C B, C S I, officiating in command of the Forces, Bengal :—

Major S B Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Asst Military Secy and Aide de Camp, dated 6th Augst 1896.

Capt A W Elles, 2nd B Yeraskire Light Infy, to officiate as Aide de Camp Secy, dated 6th Augt 1896.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant Colonel :—Major H R Kelham, 2nd Bn Highland Light Infy.

At the examinations held at st

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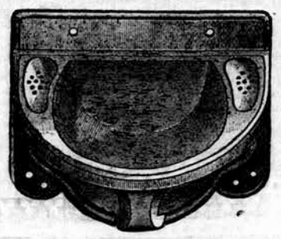

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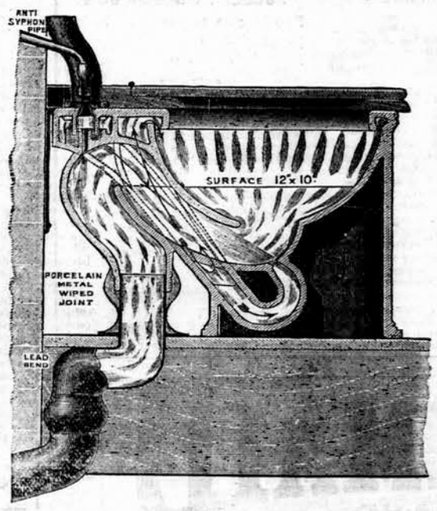

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

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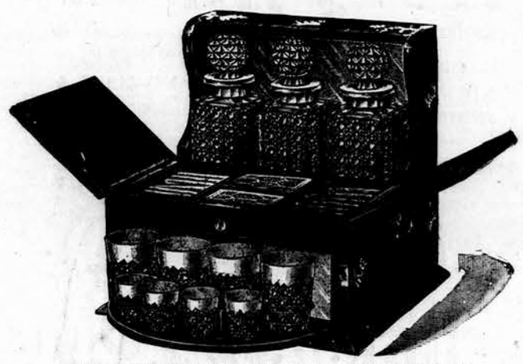

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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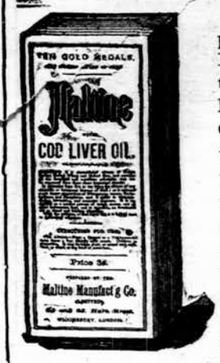
WITH COD LIVER OIL



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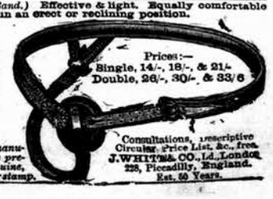

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